

FROM LIFE TO DEATH

Coroner Called to Investigate Suicides.

(From Saturday's daily.)

YESTERDAY was a day of suicide sensations, one man killing himself at Kalihi and the body of another unfortunate being found in the Manoa Valley.

Despondent and worried over money matters and unequal to the task of providing for the wants of his large family, A. M. Hewitt, a kamaina well known as a sugar checker or tally clerk on the water front, shot himself fatally yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock at his home in Kalihi. Mr. Hewitt was a man about 56 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and a resident of Honolulu for more than a quarter of a century. He was at one time employed on the Ookala plantation, later with the Hawaiian News Company, but of recent years he has attended to the checking of sugar on the wharves.

News of the suicide reached the police station about 2:30, and shortly after 3 a coroner's jury went to the home of the deceased, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. The body was found stretched out upon the floor of the front bedroom, where it had fallen. Pools of blood lay here and there around the remains. The head was propped up with a pillow, the wife having placed it there when she endeavored to succor the wounded man. In the house were the seven young children of the couple, the youngest only a month old, who were being comforted by neighbors. From the stories told by Mrs. Hewitt and others, Hewitt had been drinking recently and brooded over his lack of money. He came home yesterday about noon with a package of meat and asked his wife to cook the same. While doing so J. R. Holt came to the house with some books of accounts, which he and Mr. Hewitt went over. Mr. Holt remained about an hour and then took his departure. A few minutes after he had gone, Mr. Hewitt said he was going to kill himself. His wife told him to eat his lunch, as it was getting cold. He, however, took a revolver from the bureau. Mrs. Hewitt begged him not to do anything rash, and asked him for his children's sake to desist. He answered roughly that he didn't care what became of the children. She attempted to wrest the weapon from his hands, but he struck her a vicious blow with his free fist upon her upper jaw. She fell back, ran to the window and called for help. While doing this she heard a shot and turned about just in time to see her husband fall, blood gushing from his mouth and from a wound in the back of the head where the bullet had emerged. He did not speak and it was evident he had been instantly killed.

In her testimony before the jury Mrs. Hewitt tearfully told the sad story. She said she was Mrs. Pauline Hewitt. She thought her husband was out of his head during the past few weeks, and he seemed to have had some trouble down town about money. He was often drunk. He formerly worked with Brewer & Co., but had no steady work of late. He complained of having trouble with everybody. He seemed to be angry but would not tell her why. "I tried to get the revolver away from him," said Mrs. Hewitt, "but he hit me in the face with his fist. He said he would kill me, too, if I didn't let him alone. I rushed to the window and then I heard the shot. He was standing in front of the bureau when he did it. I prayed to him to think about his children, but he said he did not care anything about them."

The body was removed to H. H. Williams' undertaking establishment and the funeral will take place today. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts given them, asserting that he came to his death by shooting self-inflicted.

The widow and her large family of small children are left in a sad plight by the death of the husband and father and are practically without means.

THE MANOA TRAGEDY.
Coroner Chillingworth and jury had hardly left the residence of the late A. M. Hewitt yesterday afternoon before they were met on the road by a messenger from the police station who informed the coroner that a dead man had just been found in a shed in Manoa valley with the top of his head blown off, and a revolver lying beside him.

The party proceeded at once to the police station, where J. Bolander, the man who found the body, was detained pending the arrival of the deputy sheriff. Bolander stated that he came across the body while exploring the country around the Manoa end of the Rapid Transit line and wrapping the revolver up in his handkerchief, brought it to the police station to confirm his story.

With Bolander as guide, the coroner and jury set out to view the remains, which were found in an old shed about a half a mile from the end of the car line and in the direction of Kamohili. The spot was a deserted one, situated in the midst of a thicket of algaroba and lantana.

The body, which from its condition had probably lain in the shed nine or ten days, was bunched in a corner of the shack and presented a ghastly sight, the features being quite unrecognizable; indeed, it was impossible to

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS ON.

HARD TO FIND LANDING PLACE FOR THE CABLE

SO many difficulties have been encountered in finding a break in the encircling reefs through which the Pacific cable may be brought to Hawaii that before any decision as to the proper landing place is reached by Manager S. S. Dickenson it may be necessary for him to return to San Francisco and ascertain just what will be the draught of the cable ship, and other mechanical points which will enter into the laying of the cable close inshore.

Surveyor Wall and Mr. Dickenson concluded their investigation of the shore line east of Honolulu Saturday. They went out as far as Honoumuli, inspecting the closer waters on their way. The proposed sites were not pleasing to Mr. Dickenson, and he said that the coral was too sharp to expect great life for a cable laid across it. In addition the shores of Honoumuli bay were too steep for the landing of the line there.

Today will see the investigators turning their attention to the west, where a close investigation will be made of Kalihi bay. There is a good, though narrow entrance there, and it remains to be seen just whether or not there can be effected an entrance should the cable be laid into those waters. The present outlook is that a break will have to be made through some of the lighter coral so that the cable may be brought to shore without any danger.

What may delay for a short time the selection of the landing place is the presence of shoal water just where

1900. The contour trail was then begun by ascertaining the point at which it was desired to discharge the water upon the colony lands to the point at which the water could be taken from the stream. The contour surveys and check levels were then run over this trail, by which the course and extent of the proposed ditch were ascertained and plotted, showing the number and length of the tunnels. The tunnels are thirty-seven in number. The longest one is 1858 feet in length; five others are over 1000 feet in length. The ditch from the headgate to the mouth of the last tunnel is three and three-quarter miles in length. In this whole distance there is only 1500 feet of open ditch.

Mr. Kellogg, in closing, said that great credit was due the men who had charge of the engineering and construction of the ditch since the dense forest and frequent rains made the work slow and difficult.

The cost of the construction of the ditch is about \$80,000. The earth encountered in the excavations of the ditch and tunnels was of three classes, earth, soft rock or shale, and hard blue lava rock. The amount of material removed was 7000 cubic yards of earth, 4000 cubic yards of hard rock, 35,000 cubic yards of soft rock or shale. The excavation of all the tunnels was done by contract by A. A. Wilson, of Waiolua. The work was commenced in September, 1900, and completed in December, 1901.

H. Clay Kellogg, of Santa Ana, Cal., was the chief engineer. He was ably assisted by Eugene Valjean, of Anaheim, Cal., who, towards the last, had the entire supervision of carrying out the plans. Mr. Valjean completed the work in a very efficient manner under unusual difficulties. The contour trail is twelve and one-half miles in length and a great portion is on the face of almost perpendicular bluffs.

By gaining a continuous supply of water one of the greatest and no doubt the greatest problem facing the colonists at Waiolua has been solved. A farmer can adapt his crop to the climate, he can amend his soil if it is poor, but a water supply must be present to insure success.

WAHIAWA DITCH IS OPENED AMID COLONISTS' CHEERS

A MID the cheers of the people of the Waiolua Colony who had gathered at the headwaters of the Kaukonahua stream in the Koolau mountains, mauka of the Waiolua tract, the headgate of the irrigating ditch, just completed by the Waiolua Water Company, was opened on Saturday last at 2 p. m. This allowed the water to turn from its natural course down the canon into the artificial one leading through a series of tunnels upon the lands of the colony.

The trail leading to the headgate of the ditch is a long one, since it follows around the numerous spurs and canons of the mountains, until the water in the stream is intersected. This trail gives an opportunity of seeing a most wonderful piece of natural scenery. A party which included several people from Honolulu interested in the scheme were able to make the trip on horseback with the exception of the last mile or so. It was evident that the trail had been a big expense to the work, since it led through a country otherwise impassable and up to that time practically unexplored.

Just before lifting the levers that

DECORATION DAY.

The special committee of the Grand Army of the Republic which has in charge the celebration of Decoration Day will meet Monday evening and then arrange plans for the various details of that event. The committee consists of Chairman C. H. Dickey, Comrades Turrell, Eaton, Deitz and Cooke. Their plans are not for any alterations in the general scheme for the day but they will have to select an orator, to arrange for a parade and the participation in the event of the various organizations.

The plan in general will be the parade to the Nuuanu cemetery, the oration there, with perhaps other patriotic features, such as readings, and then the firing of the salute to the dead.

The special service for the dead of the army will be held at St. Andrew's Cathedral, on the evening of the Sunday preceding Decoration Day, May 25th, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Alexander Macintosh. This will be the first time that the service of the Grand Army has been held at the Cathedral, as heretofore the church has been Anglican. The invitation was extended by Bishop Nichols and accepted before his departure.

Rough weather is reported on the weather side of Kauai.

CATHOLICS TO PROTEST

Want Governor to Intercede for Wendelin.

CATHOLIC opinion is running so high over the order to Father Wendelin to leave the Leper Settlement by June 16 that steps may be taken today to consult legal authorities as to the power of the Board of Health over the priest. In addition there will be petitions sent through the city and a mass meeting held for the purpose of entering a protest against the use of the board's power, and requesting the Governor to intercede.

This action was taken at a meeting of members of the Cathedral parish last evening in the rooms of the Catholic Club, at which were present more than a score of men, hastily gathered from the congregation. The bishop of Honolulu was present, as the men in the meeting wanted his counsel in the matter before them. Throughout there was the utmost harmony, and each speech made showed the feeling which animated those present. The meeting was organized by the election of Clem Quinn as chairman.

Bishop Gulistan was first asked to explain the status of the Father Wendelin matter. He said that he had received a letter from Father Wendelin, enclosing one from the Board of Health, which directed the priest to depart from the settlement by June 16th. Father Wendelin also thanked the bishop and the priests of the mission for their efforts in his behalf, and further said that he thought there should be nothing further done by them officially. This met with the approval of the bishop, as he said to go to greater lengths would result in loss of prestige on the part of the church.

John Wirtz was recognized and made an impassioned address. He said that all lovers of justice, irrespective of their religion, were opposed to the action of the Board of Health in that they felt that to remove the priest now would place him under a cloud for all time. He declared that a hero of Molokai must have the protection of the men of his religion, and that there must be no delay in making a strong fight for what he called justice. He advocated making a legal fight by the securing of an injunction, petitioning the Governor to interfere, and a mass meeting for protest.

There was plenty of applause during the address and the audience was wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. Chairman Quinn said that in his opinion there was two-thirds of the board of health of the city with the priest and would array themselves on his side. It was now time, he said, for the public to be invited to enter their objection, and without doubt if there was held a mass meeting there would be entered a protest which would be felt.

W. F. Erving asked if such a move as was proposed, a mass meeting with petitions to the Governor, would have the assent of the bishop. He thought the course most proper was the holding of a mass meeting, the sending about of petitions for signature addressed to the governor, and praying for relief by the setting aside of the order of the board.

In reply Bishop Gulistan said that the bishop and the fathers had done all that they could do without detracting from their standing with the people. Father Wendelin had expressed his satisfaction with the proceeding of the mission. As for the meeting, it could do whatever was deemed to be within their rights in the premises.

Erving then moved that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of circulating petitions to the Governor against the removal of Father Wendelin, and to prepare for a great mass meeting of citizens at which time and place there should be addresses on the subject and resolutions giving effect to the petitions passed. The motion was passed after there had been received an amendment which fixed the number of the committee at nine. Another resolution of thanks to the bishop for his information was passed. There was some discussion as to the naming of the committee, but the chairman said that he would have to have time for the selection of the membership, owing to the fact that there would be a number of members on it, perhaps a majority, who are not Catholics, and who would give their time to work for the ends to be attained.

The question of legal advice was brought up and the committee was asked to look into this phase of the matter. One man offered \$100 for the purpose of retaining legal advice, if it was thought advisable.

The bishop of Honolulu said after the meeting that he had refused the request of the Board of Health to withdraw Father Wendelin from his appointment at Molokai, and that the board had therefore issued the order. He had thought there would not be such hasty action, and in fact did not consider the matter entirely closed. As to the action of the board, if it had the right to take the action which it had taken, he looked upon it as an abuse of power rather than the use of it. He said he had received a letter from the board, but there was no specific charge

PLAN FOR A KAHUNA VOLCANO HONORS TO DISPLAYS OF LANAI WAKING UP GOV. DOLE Merchants Ready His Claims Led to Hilo People Think Eruption Is to Make a Battle of Fists. Due. Country.

FROM the present plans of Government officials and Merchants' Association members, the double event of Agricultural and Merchants' Fairs will attract crowds of island folk to Honolulu about July 25th. The report of the committee which has in charge the initiation of the work will be made to the Merchants' Association during this week, and at that time the endorsement of the body is expected for the plan.

Definite choice has been made by the Government of its dates for the Agricultural Fair. Owing to the fact that the steamer schedules must be considered it has been decided by Commissioner Wray Taylor that the fair shall be held July 25th and 26th, being Monday and Tuesday of the last week in the month. This will enable the growers of the biggest pumpkins and the finest ear of corn, to get their specimens from the vine and stalk and into the exhibition hall in the shortest time, owing to the fact that the incoming steamers will arrive during Saturday and Sunday. The smallest delay in the outgoing of the steamers will enable those visitors who have little time to stop to return to their homes early.

There would thus be necessary on the part of the Government only the arrangement of display booths, and when the ships arrive with the articles to be exhibited they will be put in place in the shortest time so that when the doors of the fair open on Monday morning there will be on the shelves the freshest and brightest of products. Then, too, there would be possible the judging at the very shortest space of time between picking of the fruits and their appearance before the jury.

The Merchants' Fair will be in every way separate from the Agricultural exhibit, but also there will be such a combination that the visitors to one will be able to make the trip through the other with the least possible trouble. There have been made to Captain Williamson, quartermaster of the United States Army, in charge of the Drill Shed and grounds, representations which are expected to result in his giving to the Merchants' Association the use of the space in front of the Drill Shed for the purpose of the erection of their exhibition pavilion. If this is done, and the representations are such that there is every possible chance that the request will be granted, there will be built by the merchants a building which will extend from the Drill Shed to Hotel street, forming an entrance to the Agricultural Fair and giving space for displays by every firm in the city of its principal importations and products.

The idea of the merchants' committee is that there should be formed a company among the exhibitors, or that the association should put up the building and charge exhibitors for space, so that the entire cost may be met. Already there have been offers to take space which will meet the probable cost of the structure, although investigations as to the expense still go on. When the report has been approved by the association and the committees named for carrying out the work, plans for the building will be prepared and then space will be let in advance, so that there will be no doubt as to the cost of the structure being met from the revenues which it will bring to the association.

The space which Captain Williamson has been asked to give to the association for the purpose of the exhibition is Ewa of the grass plots which have been so carefully cultivated, and would be so divided that there could be no possible damage done there by crowds. The last use to which this space was put was as a camp for the men of the transport Warren, when that ship was undergoing repairs here. The plans so far as they have gone provide for the placing of the entrance to the building at the street line, and between the newly planted trees, so that there will be no damage which might be charged against the fair.

The possibility that the United States authorities will refuse the request has been taken under discussion by some of the merchants also, and there are at least two sites which are being considered. One of these is the vacant space at the corner of Hotel and Richards streets, opposite the Hawaiian Hotel, and the other is in Miller street, opposite the Drill Shed grounds. While neither would afford the space wanted or the advantages which are desired by the merchants, they would be made to do in a pinch and there would be little time lost in securing one in the event of the failure to get what is wanted.

The decision of the Government to take the two days at the beginning of the week for the fair will make necessary some changes in the original plans of the merchants' committee for the arrangements for their days. Thus where it was desired to have the closing jubilee night of the occasion on Saturday, some discussion has been had over the idea of making the opening of the fair on Saturday, and marking the event with a grand turnout, ball and masquerade, ending with a carnival. The afternoon of that day would serve as an admirable time for the races and baseball games, and there could be other features which would please everybody.

The plans under discussion contemplate the giving of practically an entire week to the fair and its attendant entertainments. This would be too long to expect the agricultural show to last, owing to the fact that the perishable fruits and flowers would be gone within two or three days. This would place at the disposal of the merchants the drill shed, which could be readily and quickly cleared, for any grand enter-

tainment that might be decided upon as the final feature of the week.

Already one hotel has promised a lower rate for the week and there is a chance that there will be others which will make the reduction asked. The shipping concerns, it is said, will be ready to make special rates and to change in their schedules by the introduction of special trips as will enable visitors to have the entire time of the fair here. The horses which go to Hilo will be back for the races and there will be special prize lists which will draw the best horseflesh in the Territory to Kapiolani Park.

To add to the other attractions there is a move on foot to interest the newly formed Live Stock Association, with the hope that it will see its way clear to show some of the newest importations of stock, which would form a great attraction. There are now in the city and on this island some high-bred animals and these could be secured, with some of the recently brought down cattle and horses, to illustrate the new stock which is being brought into the country. As well there are several raisers who are contemplating importations and these might be so timed that they would be landed and got into condition for such display.

WHOOPING COUGH.
A woman who has had experience with this disease, tells how to prevent any dangerous consequences from it. She says: Our three children took whooping cough last summer, our baby boy being only three months old, and owing to our giving them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, they lost none of their plumpness and came out in much better health than other children whose parents did not use this remedy. Our oldest little girl would call lustily for cough syrup between whoops—Jessie Pinkney Hall, Springfield, Ala.

U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

L. C. Branson, telegraph editor of the Dawson Morning Sun, went to Seattle the middle of March and was married to a Miss Austin of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Branson go to Dawson over the ice—Exchange. Mr. Branson last year, was a member of the Honolulu press.

WAILUKU, Maui, May 12.—Christian Science on Kahuna is said to have caused trouble between Keoni Nakihi, an ardent fisherman, and Kapuiki, captain of police on Lanai. It seems that the former objected to the touching of the latter, who claimed that he had power to conjure up fire and destroy property. The fisherman appears to have been worsted in the futile argument and came to Lanai to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the police captain. Nothing, however, has been done in the matter.

Operations have begun on the change of route of the railroad line between Wailuku and Kahului. When completed the railroad crossing will be less dangerous to the public.

The Catholic young men of this place and vicinity have petitioned the Supreme Lodge at San Francisco to grant them a charter for a Council of the Young Men's Institute to be formed in Wailuku. A temporary council has already been organized, with George H. Schrader as the leader.

Some fine peaches are being grown here now, and have been placed on the market.

The committee which arranged the reception for the government band has made a final report. The total cost to the people of Maui was \$116.40, of which \$25.50 was collected in Wailuku. H. P. Baldwin made up the deficiency and all bills have been settled.

Miss Hartwell, daughter of Hon. A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Baldwin.

School Inspector A. N. Kepoikal has returned from Honolulu and begun upon his new duties.

(Special to the Advertiser.)
MAUI, May 10.—On Sunday afternoon, May 4, Manuel Freitas, the 12-year-old son of Jose Freitas, a well-known Kula rancher, shot himself quite seriously in the thigh. He was running after a mongoose and while jumping over a small hollow, tripped and fell. As he did so, the shotgun went off, wounding the boy so badly that he was taken to Paia plantation hospital and placed in care of Dr. McConeky.

The Maui sheriffs are busy issuing subpoenas for the next term of the Second Judicial Circuit Court, to be held at Wailuku beginning the first Wednesday of June. A large calendar of cases will be tried. The following Makawao residents are to be summoned: Grand jurors—L. von Tempisky, Edgar Morton, Chas. Brown, and E. M. Kapeo. Trial jurors—Edwin Wilcox, Chas. Thompson, D. Kahokihonohewa, E. B. Carley, Geo. Copp, E. H. Pieper, W. F. Pogue, Guy Goodness and G. S. Aiken.

N. Omsted of Hana has taken charge of the Kipahulu plantation store.

Capt. Bamberg of the Salvation Army, returned to Maui by the Claudine of the 7th, and immediately began erecting the foundations for the new Paia hotel of E. H. Pieper.

During the afternoon of the 6th the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society met at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia.

Horses are cheap on Maui. The weather is showery. Kamaikai says it will rain until July.

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A FINANCIER'S LOOK

How It Changed when Things Seem Going from Bad to Worse.

Mr. Charles H. Bradley, the president of the State Investment Co., with of Boston in the American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio, is known in business and social circles throughout Cleveland not only as a person of ability but as a man of sterling integrity. In speaking of his experience, he said:

"It was about three years ago, I was just recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever and my strength was so long in returning that it seemed I would never be a sound, healthy man again. My appetite was poor and my nerves unstrung and the doctor's medicines did not help me at all.

"Things were going from bad to worse when one day I chanced to read a statement of a man who had been cured of trouble similar to mine by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It encouraged me to try them. By the time I had used the first box I felt a decided improvement and I kept on taking them until I had used six boxes. By that time I was restored to perfect health.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best remedy made for troubles like mine and am always glad to recommend them."

The after-effects of fevers and other acute diseases are frequently worse than the ailment itself and the utmost care is required during this stage in order that permanent evils do not result. The system is worn out in its long struggle with the disease, the blood is impoverished and the nerves weakened. Vitality is low. The blood needs to be purified and supplied with the elements to build up the wasted tissues, the nerves need a tonic to strengthen them. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will do this as no other medicine will. They are an unfailing specific not only for the after-effects of fevers, of grip and of other acute diseases, but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

MAUI HANGS UP BIG MONEY

WAILUKU, May 10.—The following program of races has been adopted by the Maui Racing Association for July 4:

- 1.—Foot race, 100 yards, amateurs, \$10.
- 2.—Bicycle race, free for all; entrance fee \$2.50; one-half mile, \$25.
- 3.—Trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, 2 in 3, \$50.
- 4.—Pony race, free for all, 14 hands and under, one-half mile, \$50.
- 5.—Running race, free for all, one mile, \$75.
- 6.—Pony race, free for all, 14½ hands, one-half mile, \$50.
- 7.—Trotting and pacing, free for all, 2 in 3, \$75.
- 8.—Running race, free for all, three-fourths mile, \$75.
- 9.—Mule race, free for all, one-half mile, \$50.
- 10.—Corinthian race, one mile, members to ride, medal, \$40.

It has been decided to name August 12, Maui Racing Day, the date being chosen so that it might not conflict with the great racing festivals of Honolulu and Hilo. This year's program will be as follows:

- 1.—Trotting and pacing, free for all, 3 in 5, one mile heats, \$400.
- 2.—Running race, Hawaiian bred, one mile dash, \$100.
- 3.—Running race, free for all, three-fourths mile dash, \$100.
- 4.—Trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, 2 in 3, \$250.
- 5.—Running race, free for all, one mile dash, \$300.
- 6.—Pony race, 14 hands and under, one-half mile dash, \$100.

Four or more to enter and three to start; entrance fee, 10 per cent.

The Maui Racing Association has elected the following officers for the coming year: Hon. A. N. Kepoikal, president; W. L. Decoto, vice president; D. L. Meyer, secretary; J. L. Coke, treasurer; W. T. Robinson, M. L. Decker, L. M. Baldwin, executive committee.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—May day was ushered in with strikes in most of the building trades for reduction in hours, more wages and adjustment of trade conditions. It is estimated that between 12,000 and 15,000 men are out, the trades involved being structural iron workers, carpenters, bricklayers, wireworkers, portable and hoisting engineers and wood and metal lathers.

"You would be surprised at the way the papers here criticize things. Back home I don't suppose a paper dare comment on a court decision, but the newspapers here roast every official and private act of any one they like. The fight on Gov. Dole has been wholly by a Republican (co-called) paper and really has no backing, though the papers are all sent to Washington, as representing the whole party. The fact is that the crowd which is fighting the Governor is composed of the old monarchists and natives, and a few renegade Republicans, termed here carpetbaggers, are egging them on in hope of getting a better job.

"Dole is not a politician or he could turn the Territory under his thumb, for he has the sole appointment of every official in the islands, from the carrier on the streets to the Treasurer of the Territory. There are no cities or counties, and if Dole were a shrewd manipulator, politically, he could appoint enough men to office that would give absolute control of the election machinery of the Territory. There isn't another man in the United States, excepting the President, that has such a great appointing power."

Of course the President sustained the Governor under such circumstances. He could not well have done otherwise. But as President of the Republic, after the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani, and as Governor of the Territory after its annexation to the United States, Dole has conducted himself most creditably, bravely meeting many crises, ruling with a firm hand but always seeking to deal justly. Under his administration Hawaii is developing commercially and politically and will become a valuable accession to Uncle Sam's domain.

SHOES For Ladies

LADIES' OXFORDS, make of E. P. Ried & Co., extension sole, military heel, latest up-to-date style, a bargain at..... **\$3.50**

IDEAL KID OXFORDS, walking shoe, extension sole, military heel, price only..... **\$4.50**

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

Oak Chiffoniers

There is no place in the world where a chiffonier is so much needed as in Honolulu. In this climate, where ladies require many changes of clothing there is a demand for space in which to put things away. One of our chiffoniers will not only be a convenience but add to the appearance of your chamber.

Extension Dining Tables

Either round or square and a new stock of

Round Card Tables

New in stock—a handsome assortment of

Portiers and Rugs

Come and see these goods—they include all kinds and the prices are low.

Our Upholstering

is considered—and deservedly so—to be the best in the city, the reason being that we employ men who understand their business and we give it our attention.

Mattresses made to order. French polishing and furniture repairing.

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Honolulu.



SOCIETY is looking forward to the ball poudre, which is to be given on the evening of Friday, May 23, in Progress Hall, and the costumes are already at work on the handsome gowns which will assist to make the affair one of the most brilliant social functions attempted during the season. Mrs. Mary Gunn, who has charge, expresses a desire that as many as possible of the ladies should come with powdered hair. This, however, will not be considered compulsory. The ball poudre originated in the seventeenth century, and the stately days of George and Martha Washington are always associated with it. Therefore, a feature will be the minut, each all costumed in the Empire style. Princess Kawanakoa is said to be a leader in one of the sets. Two or three figures of the cotillon will also be danced, in which Mrs. Gunn and Miss Gertrude Bates will lead. The invitations were out this week and the patronesses given thereon are Mrs. J. F. Castle, Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. S. M. Damon and Mrs. M. C. Widdfield.

Mrs. E. Faxon Bishop gave a reception on Wednesday afternoon, from 4 to 6, at her Nuuanu valley residence, in honor of Mrs. Edgar Bishop of Oakland, California. A stream of guests greeted the newcomer in the drawing room where the hostess received. The color scheme of the decorations throughout the house was in yellow, mauve, of ecorpsis being used. Refreshments were served on the lanai.

Prince Cupid is about to add to the many attractions of Pualelani, Waikiki, the old home of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani, by erecting a typical old fashioned Hawaiian grass hut. The plan of which it will be made, is now being brought from the slopes of Diamond Head and Punchbowl. It is difficult to gather this peculiar silky grass, as it is not now so plentiful as in the past. The house will not be large but sufficient for the Prince's purpose—that of preserving to the coming generations something of the architecture of old Hawaii.

Miss May Damon departed on Thursday for the Islands, to spend several weeks in the Canadian Rockies. She will be at Hanalei for a period.

Mrs. Walter Frear is expected to return from the mainland the latter part of June. She has been in attendance at the convention of Women's Clubs in Los Angeles this month.

The opening of the Ward season on Thursday evening at the Opera House brought out society in full force. In the Governor's box were Acting Governor and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. W. M. Giffard, Miss Giffard, Mr. John Barrett and Mr. Theodore Hardee.

Princess Kawanakoa received on Tuesday at Pualelani, Waikiki. The large lanai was used for the occasion.

The McCutty-Smith wedding has been set for May 17.

WILCOX SAYS HAWAII HAS BENEFITED BY ANNEXATION

An Eastern paper contains the following about Hawaii, which purports to have been written by Delegate Wilcox:

Hawaii has now been a part of the United States for more than two years, so that the experience of the Islands gives an opportunity to judge of the wisdom of acquiring territory reasonably near this country and having some natural and trade relations with it. It is now generally recognized in Hawaii that it has been of great advantage for the Islands to become annexed to the United States. At one time there was an element strongly opposed to annexation, but this element has disappeared now that the benefits of being a part of the American system have become so apparent. This is true among the native Hawaiians as well as among those of foreign birth who have settled there. Many of the opposition was due to a sentiment of loyalty to the Queen and to the old system which had been in force so long, but now that this has passed and a better system has taken its place every one is satisfied to accept the new conditions and to secure the full benefits coming from them.

Since the American system went into operation the Hawaiians have realized how much more liberal their rights are in the matter of elections. Under the old system there were many restrictions and conditions, and this was particularly true in the election of Senators, who were called Nobles. But under the American system the rights of election are much more liberal, and the Hawaiians feel that they have a part in carrying on the affairs of the Islands.

American laws are found to apply with good results in Hawaii, and the present need is to have more of these beneficial laws. At present the American laws apply to Hawaii when they are not locally applicable, but this restriction prevents the extension of many beneficial laws to the Islands.

HAWAII'S ADVANTAGES.
In one respect Hawaii enjoys a great advantage, as we have the benefits of the United States Constitution extended to the Islands. In this we are much better off than Porto Rico and the Philippines, in which, according to Fed-

Mrs. W. O. Smith gave a luncheon yesterday to twelve ladies. The guest of honor was Mrs. Mary Ellen Nott, who soon returns to California.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Nott will be the guest of Mrs. W. C. Woodson next week.

The Literary Circle of the Kihohana Art League will give its last at home for the spring on Friday afternoon, May 16, at 3 o'clock, in the League rooms. The ladies who will pour tea are Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. C. W. Dickey, Mrs. W. M. Graham. Those who have listened with the children to Uncle Remus's stories or sympathized with the mountain life of Charles Egbert Craddock's portraying, will enjoy spending with Miss Claire H. Ueckle "An Hour With America's Best Dialect Writers." All who have given themselves the pleasure of attending this year's at home have especial thanks and congratulations for Mrs. Selma Kinney, the chairman of the Literary Circle, by whose planning these occasions have been so enjoyable and valuable. Attention is called to the change of hour; 3 o'clock is appointed.

Mrs. Anthony Ahlo was the hostess on Wednesday evening at a ping pong party, the game being indulged in by a large number of devotees of the new amusement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane and the Misses Macfarlane, with the exception of Miss Gardie Macfarlane, are at Ahulimanu for a short period.

Mrs. T. G. Thrum entertained on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Alice McCutty.

Miss Mae Landegon departed for the mainland and New York as a passenger in the Ventura. Her many friends bunched her with love and gave her a good send-off. Miss Landegon may return to Honolulu another day, but not as Miss Landegon.

Wade Armstrong returned yesterday from the Coast in the Moana.

The departure of Bishop Nichols and Miss Nichols was regretted by the host of friends they had made during their stay in Honolulu.

The Examiner says Miss Georgie Spicker of San Francisco will be a guest in Honolulu for a couple of months.

Princess Kalaniana'ole receives on Tuesday at Pualelani.

A poi supper was given last evening at Pualelani by Prince Kawanakoa.

Bishop Willis and Mrs. Willis departed on the Sonoma for the South Seas. The Bishop will visit the Tongas.

However, to have a Government commission go to the Islands and investigate the entire land question and make a report on the subject. What we need is a land survey, and I have introduced a bill for this purpose, which I think will have the approval of the Land Office. When we get a system modeled after the American homestead law I believe there will be room for 500 or 1000 American farmers to go out and settle in Hawaii, helping the country and helping themselves. Now we have no farmers, and we need them very much. From the lack of farmers all farm products are very high—eggs 56 cents a dozen, butter 56 cents a pound, rice 5 to 6 cents a pound, sugar grown in Hawaii and then refined, 5 to 6 cents a pound. This shows the opportunity for farmers. We have a good climate and the land is very fertile. Twenty acres for a homestead, up to eighty acres for the pasture lands would be plenty. With that a farmer could keep a family better than he could do so in one of the American states. The profits made on the sugar lands held by the sugar corporations are from \$250 to \$300 per acre. This is for the best irrigated land, some of it producing ten tons of sugar to the acre. These plantations pay \$18 per month for labor, mainly Asiatics—Japanese and Chinese. Even paying \$30 per month for labor there would be a big profit.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Our young American farmers would do well in Hawaii, and they would find the climate much milder and more agreeable than in this country. The main difficulty is that so long as Asiatic labor comes in the large plantations will employ this class of labor in preference to white labor, because it wants less wages and fewer accommodations. The white laborer wants to live in a decent house, and he likes a breakfast and a cup of coffee. But with the Chinese laborer the overseer does not have to pay attention to his wants; he lives on rice, and four or five of these Chinese laborers can be packed in a room, in bunks one above another. So the sugar planters like the Asiatics. They know that white labor must be treated humanely, while an Asiatic is willing to be kicked and booed around by an overseer without complaint.

One of the Western members of Congress, who visited the Island of Hawaii at Hilo, had a practical experience in the difficulties of securing work for white labor as against the Asiatic competition. This Congressman wished to help three sons of one of his farmer constituents. They wished to make a start, and were willing to work for the wages paid the Chinese, for \$15 per month. But the plantations would not take them at that low rate. The Congressman stated to the plantation owners that each one of these young men was worth three Asiatics. But the planters said it was not a question of ability to work, but that one white man would introduce a bad precedent for the employment of white labor. So the planters agreed not to employ white labor, except as overseers, managers, bookkeepers, blacksmiths, and other skilled branches. For the common labor they do not want labor that expects good treatment and good accommodations.

TWO GREAT EXTREMES.

The effect of these conditions is to give two extreme classes, one very high and the other very low. The Asiatic coolie labor makes up one extreme, and the sugar corporations, with all the lands concentrated in their hands make up the other extreme. What Hawaii needs is something between these extremes, a substantial middle class, made up of farmers and others interested in the development of the country. The difficulty over Asiatic labor will be reduced in time, for the organic law prohibits the coming of more Chinese, and the immigration authorities, under the law, are reducing the immigration of Japanese.

The time when Hawaii will apply for statehood in the American Union is still far ahead. Much remains to be done under the territorial system. County organizations and county laws must be established, with local organizations after the American system, with Mayors, Aldermen, etc. The Hawaiians seem to enjoy political life, and they like the idea of electing their own representatives to carry on their local affairs. The population has increased steadily since annexation. Under the last census it was 154,000; now it is probably 160,000, but about 90,000 of these are Asiatics, who have no vote. Honolulu is growing rapidly since annexation. When the Islands were annexed Honolulu had 25,000 people. Now the city has 40,000, mostly Americans by birth.

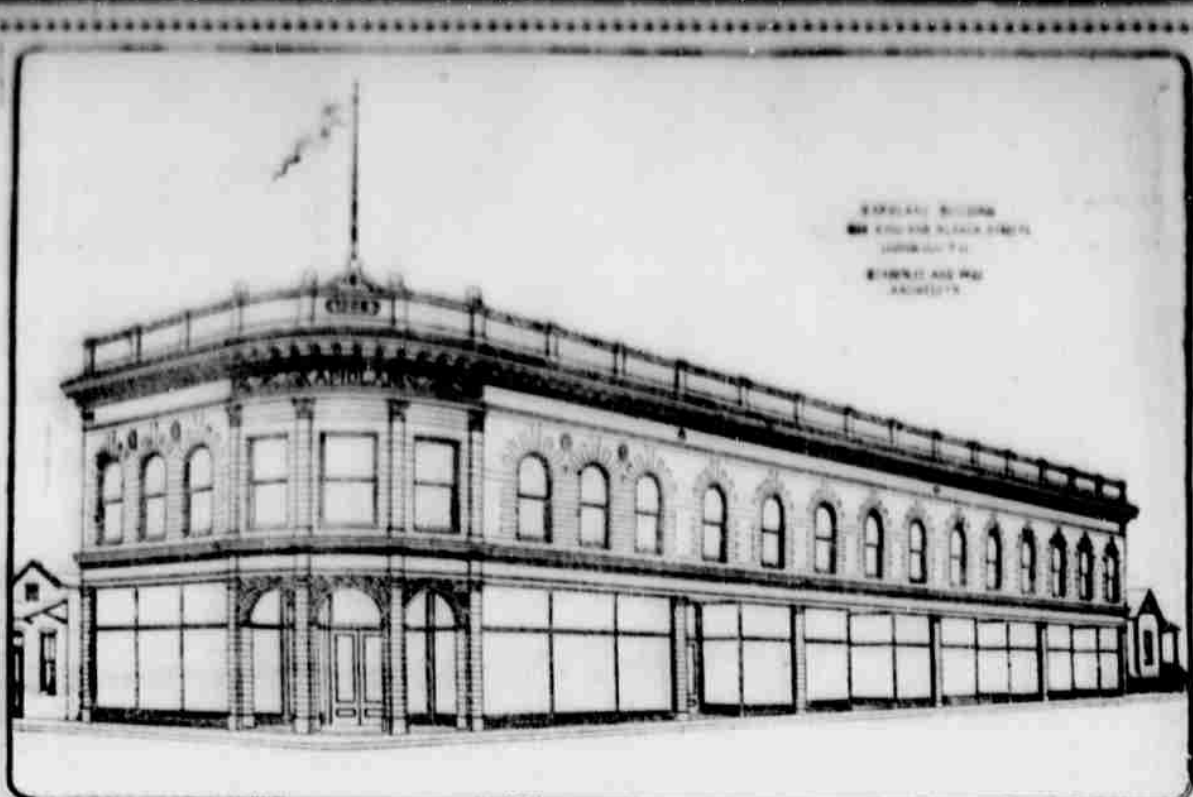
There is an improvement in the conditions between the native-born Hawaiians and the foreign-born population, and racial feeling will, in time, disappear. There is a natural feeling on both sides in favor of their own people, but each side is tolerant and fair.

ANNEXATION PROFITABLE.

The experience of Hawaii seems to show that Porto Rico and Cuba should be annexed to the United States. They are in much the same position as Hawaii, being near this country, and both being interested in sugar production. Some of our Hawaiian sugar planters have opposed Cuban annexation on the ground that it would bring in great quantities of Cuban sugar free of duty, to the ruin of Hawaiian sugar. But I think this fear is not well founded, as Hawaii will always be able to market her sugar in the West. As a general proposition the same reasons that make it desirable to annex Hawaii make it desirable to annex Cuba and Porto Rico.

But the experience in annexing Hawaii has little or no bearing on the Philippines, as the islands are so far from the American mainland, with different people and different customs, and nothing in common with Americans. The Christian religion prevails through Hawaii, among the natives and foreign born. Cuba and Porto Rico also have the Christian religion. But in the Philippines a large part of the islands has not been Christianized. These are conditions which show that the experience in Hawaii will not apply to the Philippines, but will apply to the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

ROBERT W. WILCOX.
Mrs. C. B. Cooper has returned from a visit to Maui.



The Kapiolani Estate building which will take the corner of Alakea and King streets, is now almost ready for the bids and it is thought will be offered for tender next week. The plans have been changed considerably. The building will be of two instead of three stories, though the latter may be added at any time. There has been eliminated from the structure the plan for the ornamentation of the exterior by the addition of the coat of arms of the estate, the corner at the second story being given over to a window instead. The building will be ornamented by stucco work in the cornice and will be a very beautiful structure when completed.

MORTUARY REPORT OF HEALTH BOARD

The mortuary report of the Board of Health for the month of April is as follows: Deaths 82, as follows: Hawaiian 43, Chinese 9, Portuguese 9, Japanese 18, British 2, American 5, other nationalities 4. Population of Honolulu, census of 1900, 29,296; monthly death rate per 1000 of population, 2.34; marriages reported 34; births reported 56. The causes of death were:

Diphtheria 2, malarial fever 1, typhoid fever 1, cholera infantum 1, cholera morbus 1, diarrhoea 1, dysentery 4, venereal 1, septicaemia 1, malnutrition 1, sarcoma of throat 1, diabetes 1, pulmonary 17, atelectasis 1, premature births 1, congestion of brain 4, convulsions 1, tetanus 1, heart 2, heart disease 4, pericarditis 1, asthma 1, bronchitis 2, emphysema 1, tonsillitis 1, pneumonia 8, pulmonary congestion 2, gastritis 3, gastro-enteritis 1, inflammation of intestines 5, hemorrhage of intestines, enterocolitis 1, inflammation of liver 1, peritonitis 2, acute nephritis 1, Bright's disease 1, umbilical hemorrhage 1, gangrene 1, asphyxiation 1, burns 2, drowning 1, knife wound 1, fracture of skull by machinery 1, suicide, gunshot wound 1.

The bacteriologist of the Health Department reports having examined four leper suspects. The meat and fish inspectors report having examined 133 animals and condemning two carcasses; livers: fluke 132, fish examined 185,665; fish condemned 239.

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania created a sensation during the agricultural bill debate by denouncing General Jacob H. Smith as a "disgrace to the uniform he wore."

CATHOLICS TO PROTEST

(Continued from Page 1.)

of misconduct. Father Wendelin, he said, had been at the settlement for fifteen years, and during that time he had never published any criticism of the board. What his private opinions and remarks were could not be set out against him, for to do that there would have to be a closing of the lips and eyes of a man, which was not possible.

As to the work of the settlement, it could not be abandoned; if the priest was withdrawn there would have to be aid sent to the people, for after all the priest was not there to aid the board in its duty, but to minister to the people, and the unfortunates could not be abandoned.

President Sloggett, of the Board of Health, was seen and said that he could not break his rule of refusing to discuss matters which would come up properly in the minutes of the board. There had been written to Bishop Gul-

Be a Man Among Men!

Are You the Man You Ought to Be? Are You as Strong as You Look? Or Have You Weak Nerves, Falling or Lost Vital Power, Waste of Strength, Vari cocola, Poor Memory, Dull and Stupid Feelings, Lost Ambition, Weak Back and a General Breaking Down of Your Manly Powers?



Have you doctored without benefit? Is your stomach ruined with drugs and your money wasted? Are you tired of trying useless remedies? Then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You put it on when you go to bed and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom of your trouble gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health and vigor.

A Wonderful Cure

Tonales, Marin Co., Cal., Jan. 26, 1902.
DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: One could not imagine the stage of suffering I passed through from stomach trouble and rheumatism. I was subjected to severe drug treatment, stomach pump treatment and diet treatment without the least relief. I grew disgusted with them all and as a last resort tried your belt, two years ago. In three days I could dig away my cane, and in three months was a new man, entirely cured and felt better than I had for years. Several of my friends have since purchased your belts. I would not part with mine for \$1,000 if I could not get another. Yours truly,
JOHN B. GUAY.
This man was cured two years ago.

You Should Try It: Send for my book about it; free if you send this ad.
DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thirst for Knowledge

is as natural as a thirst for

PRIMO LAGER

Delivered anywhere in Honolulu.

Order a trial case.

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stan a letter which explained at length the reasons of the board for its action. These reasons the board considered sufficient and good, and as matters stand there can be no step backward. The board considers that it must be in actual control of the settlement. It is learned, however, that there is nothing in the letter of the board which can in any way be construed as making the slightest charge against the private character of the priest.



Read what Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours,
PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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P. O. Box 100, Second-Class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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-Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY MAY 12

If the Cubans would go to work they would have no need to worry about their financial future.

The Prohibition party has a chance now to make itself heard about the Philippine water cure.

It is more important to have the St. Louis fair in good shape when it opens than it is to have it open on time.

The volcano has been a long time getting ready, but when the play begins it will probably live up to its prospectus.

Any man who has spent fifteen years in intimate contact with the lepers of Molokai should not be driven out to Molokai with an uninfected people.

There is so much excitement at Copenhagen over the West Indian transfer as to suggest the fear that Uncle Sam means to offer another \$5,000,000 for Denmark.

With cholera in Manila and the plague once more in Kobe, the quarantine watchers on these lines of communication with both those ports are not sleeping overtime.

Cuban reciprocity is said to be dead for this session. The Senate as a deliberative body was unable to see the wisdom of hurrying American industries for the sake of aiding Cuban ones.

Jerry Simpson has joined the group of Western plutocrats. He is selling cattle to the beef trust and takes as much pleasure in life as those veteran calamity howlers, Jones, Hogg and Towne.

In the East the hot weather is not far off. Out here in the tropics, where there is no sunstroke belt and where the people dress for coolness, sympathy with the smitten East is one of our annual rites.

If this were Havana, or Santiago or Ponce or Manila or Iloilo, instead of an American seaport which is turning over \$100,000 per month into the national treasury, how quickly Uncle Sam would take hold of it and clean it up.

Yellow bananas sell for twenty-five cents a dozen in New York City while red bananas bring \$1 per dozen. Why people should forever raise the inferior banana here when the red banana may be grown as easily and sold both here and in San Francisco at a fancy price is one of the current mysteries of agriculture.

If beef goes much higher on the coast it will be practicable to import dutiable meats from Australia. San Francisco would welcome relief of that kind, especially as Australian steaks and chops are among the best in the world. Honolulu looks back regretfully to the time when it was wont to get its fill of the beef and mutton of the colonies.

Governor Dole's reference to the native Hawaiian desire to restore the monarchy is new ground. Where did the Governor discover it?—Bulletin.

If the Governor is correctly reported he doubtless referred to the assurances commonly given from the stump in the first Territorial campaign by nearly every Home Rule speaker. These people not only promised to restore the Queen but to free the lepers.

Wireless telegrams are now a commercial commodity, and the vessels of the Cunard and other lines quote rates for such messages in their "information for passengers" on the passenger lists. The rates quoted are: "From ship to Marconi station, 12 cents per word. From ship to passing steamer and thence to station, 12 cents per word." To this must be added the usual telegraphic rates of destination.

DELEGATE WILCOX.

In his evidence before the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico Delegate Wilcox was generally at a loss for an intelligent reply to questions and was only too glad to turn them over to the ready tact and information of Mr. Cuyless. One in reading Mr. Wilcox's answers and evasions easily sees what Congressman Knox meant when he said that the Hawaiian ought to send a Delegate to Congress who has some knowledge of this Territory. Other members of the House and Senate have said similar things to visitors from Hawaii, some of them putting their objections to Wilcox in a way to suggest that he will be lucky to retire from public life without a scandal to season his reputation for incompetence.

It is a hard thing to say of a public man that he knows nothing of the Territory in which he was born and reared; yet Mr. Knox, speaking of knowledge in its broad and useful sense, did not unduly wonder that the Hawaiian leader, what Wilcox knows is of small use to Congress in its discussion of our problems. He may be an authority on the so-called customs of the islands, on the native tongue, on the secrets of the past regime and on the pedigree of princesses, but when he is asked about our silver coinage, our sugar values and necessities, our commerce, our harbor needs or our land system he wanders helplessly through the parts of speech. His bent of mind is toward the relatively trivial. Because of this he will come out of Congress without having passed a single bill of his own initiation.

Mr. Cuyless would have done an hundred times better. So would Mr. Hammett, Mr. Beckley, Carlos Long or Prince Cuid. There is a rather wide choice in that Home Rule ranks of men who could legislate in a serviceable way; and the poorest of us would make a better showing under the same circumstances, than Wilcox has done.

SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE VIEWS.

The South has taken up the question of a restricted franchise with not only unanimity but with fervor and good will towards the different views and in a way which has drawn no special criticism from the North. Indeed, so far as the Southern States are concerned, an expression of belief that so easy a path is to be found out of a serious difficulty—for in any country nothing can be more serious, save famine or pestilence, than the rule of the unqualified majority.

A fair indication of how the Virginia experiment strikes conservative people may be found in that most judicious and non-partisan journal, the Review of Reviews. "The Virginia Constitutional Convention, which began its work nearly a year ago, completed its early in April, and adjourned to convene again on May 22, for the purpose either of proclaiming the new organic law or else of submitting it to popular vote. Its chief problem was solved on April 4 by its adoption of an article dealing with the suffrage question. The Virginia plan adopted a principle of universal suffrage, but it put into force, known as the 'understanding clause,' as a temporary expedient for a short period—that is to say, until January 1, 1904, local registrars may put on a permanent roll of voters all applicants otherwise qualified who are able either to read or to give a 'reasonable explanation of any section of the new constitution when read to them; this in addition to taxpayers and to old soldiers or their sons. That the general purpose of this clause is to give an opportunity for enrollment to white voters, while excluding illiterate negroes, is not denied by anyone. Yet it does not follow, as many people assert, that there is anything radically unfair in this plan. Generally speaking, the illiterate white man possesses greater political capacity than the illiterate negro. The important part of a measure of this kind is not the temporary but the permanent method that it introduces. The permanent plan in Virginia is to be a yearly poll tax of \$1.50, besides which each applicant for registration must be able to write his application clearly and without assistance in the presence of the registrar. Quite regardless of any favoritism that may be shown to the white voters, the Southern franchise laws render an excellent service to the negro race when they require from the negro voters either educational or property qualification, or both. The ballot is of no value to the negro who cannot read it, nor fit to exercise it. The existence of reasonable qualifications as to literacy and property furnish excellent incentives to progress, valuable on all accounts and harmful on none. The best and wisest friends of the negro race are not worrying themselves at all about new Southern franchise laws. No Southern State has made provisions which exclude the negro of intelligence and property. The Virginia constitution provides for an improved educational system and advanced methods of control over railroads and other corporations."

It cannot fail to be noticed in Hawaii that universal suffrage is no longer a basic American principle and that we are nearing the time when public rule will be in the hands of the qualified majority, where alone such a responsibility should rest. Congress held the opinion when it framed the organic law for this Territory that Hawaiians were qualified for the exercise of the full suffrage, but its faith was so much shaken by the record of the Home Rule Legislature and by the failure of Wilcox, that one of its eminent members did not hesitate to say, at the Haywood dinner, that the duty might devolve on Congress to amend the Hawaiian voting privilege. To avert such a misfortune the Hawaiians have only to join the American parties and throw their influence towards honest rule. As we pointed out to them two years ago, in their flocking by themselves to race lines and their trying to pay off the old scores of the monarchy, which deprives them of influence at Washington and plays the mischief with their chance to get on here. To save themselves they should stop their Home Rule nonsense and become Republicans and Democrats as other Americans are. Then their suffrage, protected by both parties in Congress, would be as safe as anything can be in a mutable world.

THE BEEF TRUST.

There seems to be no extenuation for the beef trust. Some of the trusts probably bestow the greatest good upon the greatest number, in that they have materially reduced the price of the commodity in which they deal—for example the Standard Oil Company and the combined steel manufacturers. But the beef trust has materially raised the price of beef for the sake of lining its own pockets, and this in face of the fact that the supply of American cattle proportionate to the number of inhabitants, has not notably diminished. As the market price stands it is utterly out of proportion with the price of beef on the hoof. In New York in one week, the retail cost of the roast and steak advanced thirteen per cent though the price of beef in Chicago remained the same. American beef sells for no more in London than in New York. If this beef is sold in London at a profit the same prices for the same beef in America mean that the market is controlled by an unlawful and greedy combine which is susceptible of legal interference and restraint.

There are fears that, even if the trusts enjoy the trust in the action directed by the Attorney General, the day of cheap meat cannot return for good. It is urged that the Western herds, roaming the ranges, must soon disappear with the ranges themselves. But this change in conditions does not strike us as fatal to the free use of beef. When the ranges are divided into small farms they ought to produce more cattle than they do now on the principle that an acre of cultivated land will grow more nourishing food for stock than three acres of wild land. That the devotion of the reclaimed territory to cattle must come, is borne out by the fact that the market, in the meantime, will be open to the West, the only section in which such an increase in the stock-raising industry may be predicated. Eastern farmers will be heard from. They are now producing crops which barely give them a living; but their timothy and clover farms are capable of raising the best of beef in the world at the rate of a steer to the acre. If the market price of beef keeps up they will go into the business and, by automatic process, the price of beef must fall again. No trust can hope to corner the American farmer—neither they nor their cattle nor their wheat. The proposition is too big a one for any trust to handle.

Meanwhile the attempt of the trust to clinch the consumers will be met with determined resistance in the courts.

Sol Smith Russell, the well known actor, died in Washington April 28 of perpetual hicough. His estate is estimated at more than two millions.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Tilton will render his decision this evening upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the United States vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. The early trial of the defendant was held Saturday, there having been some misunderstanding as to the length of time allowed the attorneys for such action. Judge Stillman's argument is consequently brief, but to the point.

Judge Stillman argues: "In the first place it is settled that a court feels justified in setting aside the verdict of a jury where the verdict has been rendered by fair and disinterested citizens, is fairly within the range of the testimony produced upon the trial and is substantially equal in amount to a former verdict rendered by an intelligent and disinterested jury."

Various incidents of the second trial are given as reasons for not granting the motion made by the government. First there was the failure of the United States to call Allan Herbert as a witness in the second trial, though he was a fair-minded witness at the first hearing; then there is the valuation of \$100,000, given by Archer, plaintiff's witness, which is near the amount found by the jury. Another incident of the second trial was the calling of the McCandless brothers, who admitted that they were hostile to the manager of the defendant.

"But the most forcible consideration that we would urge upon the court," continues the attorney, "is that all the decisions, including those cited by counsel for the government, and which will be referred to more in detail hereafter, hold that where two verdicts have been rendered upon substantially similar evidence, in amounts that are approximately the same, the court will not disturb the verdict, but will leave the matter for the Appellate Court to determine whether there has been any error in the application of the law to the case. So much for the difference in the situation in which the case now stands and in which it stood at the close of the last trial."

"Counsel's first argument in the brief is to the effect that this land was uncultivated some few years ago and not used for plantation purposes. The same argument might be made as to the water front in San Francisco, between Montgomery street and the ferries, and because a few years ago that land was washed by the waves and not used for commercial purposes, it might be argued that the Chronicle building was of no value, or that the Mills building was of no more value than the surf-washed rocks beyond the Cliff House. That because the Indians not many years ago encamped upon the site of the city of Chicago that the whole city ought to be condemned and valued upon the basis of its value as an Indian camping place."

"If the argument is good as to a piece of land adapted to cattle, but which had not been brought into use some years ago, it is equally good as to any city in the United States, because it only needs a little more time to carry them all back to where the property was of little or no value."

Counsel denies that the land in question has been placed upon a pedestal and says: "It is argued that the land was not beautiful, that the coast line is sinuous, and portions thereof marshy. All we have to say in answer to this argument is that we are not, as was counsel in the Bishop estate case, attempting to lay before this court, nor did we attempt to lay before the jury, any suburban site, although we do think that the mountains are picturesque, the breeze from the harbor cooling, and that the camp site is ideally situated for a suburban village, a camp for a plantation, a site for offices and residences of a naval commandant and subordinates, or any other similar use to which it might be desired to put the land."

After quoting numerous authorities against granting a new trial, counsel concludes: "In this case the evidence took a wide range, the valuations were testified to from various points of view and upon the different hypothetical questions asked, and theories entertained by the Government and the defendant, and the duty of weighing all this testimony and arriving at the right of the matter was left to the jury under instructions that were certainly not calculated to mislead them to the prejudice of the Government."

"The witnesses called for the defendant were men of high standing in the community whose verbal promises are taken everywhere as equal to their bond; they were men who were certainly best qualified of any citizens of this community to express an opinion upon the issues on trial in this case. The whole matter was submitted to the jury upon a charge carefully prepared by the court, and we do not believe that there was any ruling made or any portion of the charge given, that was in any way calculated to prejudice the rights of the Government, but, on the contrary, we believe that the Government's interests were fully and carefully guarded by the rulings made during the reception of the evidence and the instructions given to the jury at the close of the case."

"We submit that the verdict ought not to be set aside upon the motion of the plaintiff and petitioner."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The S. S. Alaskan is expected to sail from Hilo for New York tomorrow with 12,000 tons of sugar.

Preparations are being made for the Holy Ghost festival at the Catholic mission, which commences tonight and continues tomorrow.

The taking of fish, shell fish or any product of the sea or salt water between Sheridan street and the Kalihi Detention Camp is strictly prohibited.

The Court of Fire Claims will render no decision in regard to the claims of insurance companies until the final adjudications are made. The commissioners are hard at work entering up the findings and will be ready to report to the Governor very soon.

A complimentary concert by the Hawaiian Government band was given last evening at the Hawaiian hotel in honor of Frederick Warde, the tragedian, and his party. The hotel, lands and gardens were brilliantly illuminated and there was a large audience present.

A. E. Murphy, who has charge of the street numbering in Honolulu, has made a request that all residents apply

to him for their correct house number rather than wait for the arrival of the men who are doing the work. This would greatly facilitate the labors of the department.

Director Jared Smith has been notified from Washington that C. W. Hays, the soil expert, will arrive in Honolulu on the transport Logan en route to Manila. Professor Hays will stop off here at this time, but upon his return from the Philippines will remain in Hawaii for two months. He will make a complete soil map of all the islands of the group at that time.

The British ship Ellen A. Road, Captain McQuarrie, sailed for Victoria in ballast yesterday morning. The bark Hayden Brown, Captain Asquith, sailed for the Sound in ballast yesterday morning. The bark Nuonon, Captain Joseph, sailed for Kahului yesterday. The schooner Transit, Captain Paulsen, sailed for the Sound in ballast yesterday. The German ship Paul Isenber, Captain Ott, sailed for the Sound in ballast yesterday.

The Wahiawa water ditch will be opened at noon today. It is four miles long, has a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons per hour and one-third of the water will go to irrigate 1240 acres of Wahiawa lands. The remainder will be carried to the lands of the Wahiawa Agricultural Company, whose ditch is under construction.

There will be no special ceremony today. The people of Wahiawa will simply gather to see the mountain water come in.

The contract for the erection of oil tanks at Iwilei has been let to the Honolulu Iron Works and the work is expected to be complete by September. G. H. Baker has been appointed agent for the Pacific Oil and Transportation Company, and will superintend the work. The tanks will be of 25,000 and 35,000 barrels capacity respectively, and the cost of erection will be about \$15,000. Oil will be supplied not only to the plantations but also to the Oceanic steamers when they are equipped with machinery for the use of oil as fuel.

(From Monday's daily.)

F. J. Cross has been granted a license to practice law in the district courts of the Territory.

The S. S. Oregonian of the American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. is booked to leave New York for this port on or about July 5th.

K. Kubey has purchased the Arlington Annex lease and furniture, paying \$500 at J. F. Morgan's auction sale. The lease has still five years to run.

At the meeting of the Catholic Benevolent Union this evening, the Board of Health's action in the Father Wendell matter will be the chief topic of discussion.

W. O. Smith, as administrator of the estate of Eva J. Spencer, has asked for an order of final distribution. The estate consists of about \$5000 on deposit in the bank here.

The Buckley Club will meet this evening at the residence of Dr. C. L. Garvin on Emma street. An interesting program commemorative of Grant's birthday anniversary will be given.

Rose Endermark has sued Elmer Endermark for divorce, charging cruelty. The parties were married in April of last year. The defendant is also charged with desertion and drunkenness.

The Saturday evening meeting of the Murphy Club was as usual successful. A musical and literary program was given which was much enjoyed, and the entertainment closed with selections by the Quintet Club.

R. W. Irwin, former minister from Hawaii to Japan, was a through passenger to San Francisco on the steamer Coptic. While in the city he met Commissioner Wray Taylor and also renewed his acquaintanceship with other Honolulu people.

The San Bernardino Times-Index says that Thomas Fitch of Honolulu has had incorporated the Aloha Gold Mining Company, with a capital of one million dollars. The principal place of business is to be Phoenix, Arizona, and the mines to be operated by the company are in the Dale district in California.

Preparations are being made for the spring exhibit of the Kluksklu Art League, which will take place the last part of the month. Theodore Wores, Howard Hitchcock, Miss Grace Robertson and others will have pictures on exhibition. Sketches will be received until the afternoon of Saturday, and the first private view takes place on the following Monday evening. The exhibition will be opened to the public Tuesday, May 27.

Mrs. L. P. Drexler, a millionaire widow, whose husband was one of San Francisco's principal capitalists, arrived by the Sonoma last week, accompanied by Mrs. Russell and Mr. Howe, her nephew. Mrs. Drexler and her party are settled at the Hawaiian Hotel Annex at Waikiki, where she will remain some weeks. She brought letters of introduction to Colonel Macfarlane from the Anglo-California Bank, of which institution her husband was a prominent client.

The Chamber of Commerce has subscribed \$500 per month for the use of the Board of Health in the employment of more inspectors.

James E. Bell, president of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturing Association, is here on his way across the Pacific, where he goes in the interest of the association.

Dr. and Mrs. McGrew entertained the luncheon party at their Alcazara home Sunday, Mrs. Herrin and the Misses Herrin of San Francisco, Commissioner General Barrett and others.

The Nihua, which arrived from Kauai on Saturday without any sugar, broke her windlass at Waimea and slipped her anchor and 25 fathoms of chain. She only succeeded in discharging a small portion of her freight.

The Kinu brought news of the following sugar ready for shipment on Hawaii: Olua, 53,171; Waikaka, 7000; Hawaii Mill, 6500; Hilo Sugar Co., 13,000; Onomea, 7000; Pepeekeo, 8000; Honoumou, 7000; Hakalau, 14,000; Laupahoehoe, 8000; Ooakala, 1000; Pauhaun, 750; Honokaa, 600; Punaluu, 8500; Honouliuli, 350.

The ship Arthur Sewall, Captain Gaffrey, which left for New York on Saturday, before sailing connected with the gear which she lost when here a year ago, and succeeded in getting it aboard. It consisted of an anchor and about sixty fathoms of chain, which were located and buoyed, after a long persevering work, by Herbert Young, the diver.

THE MOST COMMON AILMENT.

More people suffer from rheumatism than from any other ailment. This is wholly unnecessary too, for a cure may be effected at a very small cost. G. W. Westcott, of Meadowdale, N. Y., U. S. A., says: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for some time and it has been a most suffering. I concluded to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm and am pleased to say that it has cured me." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Pain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old physician told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite and I was soon completely cured. It has been a real blessing. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla by my house." HENRY GALLAN, 21 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000
Total reichsmarks 93,890,000

The undersigned, general Agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

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Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Humboldt-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant

SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to

the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same

may be had in a few day's

from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL \$200,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Chas. M. Cooke President
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C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenny, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B & I PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of Constipation, Pains in the back, and all kind of complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 25, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Lincoln Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Naval Officers In Port Inspect Boat.

Acting under instructions from Washington a commission of naval officers from the gulfport Wheeling, selected by Admiral Merry, made an examination of the new ship, the USS Pioneer, with a view to its purchase by the Government for use at the Pearl Harbor naval station. The board made its report to Admiral Merry personally, recommending several important improvements and alterations in the ship before it can be purchased by the Navy Department. Otherwise the findings of the commission are favorable to the purchase of the ship, but Admiral Merry, though fully empowered to close the deal, will take no further steps until he has received reports from Washington and received further instructions from the department.

Acting under instructions from Washington a commission of naval officers from the gunboat Whiting, selected by Admiral Merry, made an examination of Blackford & Co's new

increased the movement for use at the Pearl Harbor naval station. The board made its report to Admiral Merry Tuesday, recommending that Admiral Merry acquire the vessel and alterations in the screw before it can be purchased by the Navy Department. Otherwise the findings of the commission are favorable to the purchase of the screw-boat Admiral Merry, though fully empowered to close the deal, will take no further steps until after he has submitted the report to Washington and received further instructions from the department.

The Pioneer was prepared in Germany for Hackfeld & Co. just prior to annexation and shipped to Honolulu and set up here. It was intended to use the boat as a lighter for loading vessels with coal and water, and the Pioneer water tanks and other appliances for that purpose. When annexation came, the vessel having come from Germany, Hackfeld & Co. were unable to obtain an American register for her, and since her setting up she has been laying idle in the harbor.

An attempt was made to secure the passage of an act by Congress granting American registry to the vessel, but no action has been taken. Consequently, when a tender was made on the part of Admiral Merry looking to the purchase of the vessel by the United States Government it was favorably received. Nothing is given out as to the price of the vessel, but the parties, but it is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which was the amount appropriated by the Navy Department for that specific purpose.

It is understood that the board from

annexated and shipped to Honolulu and set up here. It was intended to use the boat as a lighter for loading vessels with coal and water, and the Pioneer carries water tanks and other appliances for this purpose. When annexed to the United States, the vessel came from Germany. Hackfeld & Co. were unable to obtain an American register for her, and since her setting up she has been laying idle in the harbor. An attempt was made to secure the passage of an act by Congress granting American registry to the vessel, but no action has been taken. Consequently, when a tender was made on the part of Admiral Merry looking to the purchase of the vessel by the United States Government it was favorably received. Nothing is given out as to the price agreed upon, but it is believed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$50,000, which was the amount appropriated by the Navy Department for that specific purpose.

It is understood that the board from

The gunboat Wheeling, which consisted of Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Diefenbach and one other officer, reported that the vessel was in fairly good condition, that the manufactured plates were all right, but that they had not been properly put together. A number of important changes are recommended, to make the scow conform to the regulations of the Navy Department, and unless these are made the purchase will not be consummated.

The scow, if purchased by the Navy Department, is designed for use as a lighter-between Honolulu and Pearl Harbor naval station. She will be used to carry supplies and as a buoy tender and also for carrying coal and water to vessels of the navy. The Pioneer is a ninety-ton steel scow, 109 feet long, 105 feet between perpendiculars, 8½ feet depth and 23½ feet beam. The scow has rigging strong enough to lift the heaviest machinery and is equipped with water tanks.

Admiral Merry will forward the report of the commission with his recommendations to Washington by the first steamer.

family, Mrs. Creighton being the vice principal and Miss Daisy Lishman one of the teachers, while the flag will be half-masted from sunrise to sundown.

Although Mr. Lishman never affiliated with the Masons in Hawaii, yet he is said to have been a Mason in England.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING
been duly appointed executors of the
will of John D. Nagel late of Koloa

to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Koloa or Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date

hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
E. E. CONANT,
JNO. W. NEAL,
Executors of the Will of John D. Neal.
2879—April 29—May 6-13-20.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
H. D. WISHARD HAVING BEEN appointed administrator of the estate of John D. Wishard of 4500 1/2 Ave. West, do

nd
or John P. Silva or Kealia, Kauai, de-
ceased, hereby gives notice to all per-
sons having claims against said estate
to present same to him at Lihue,
Kauai, with proper vouchers within six
months from date hereof or they will
be forever barred, and all persons in-
debted to said estate are requested to
make payment to the undersigned,
H. D. WISHARD,
Administrator of the Estate of John P.
Silva.
Lihue, Kauai, May 10th, 1902.
May 12-26-27-June 3.

Olaa Sugar Co , Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 22, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.

(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON,**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2352

THE DITCH PROPOSALS

E. S. Boyd's Part in the Committee Debate.

The following argument and protest by E. S. Boyd, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Porto Rico, before the Hawaiian Ditch Commission, is published in full.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Porto Rico, United States Senate.

Sir: I submit the following statement regarding the Hawaiian Ditch Commission, as requested by your committee.

In the early part of 1901 an application was made by Samuel Parker of Honolulu to the officers of the Territory of Hawaii for a license to collect and divert the water from the Koolahia lands to the north and east of the Koolahia mountains, and for a right of way for a ditch across said lands.

The application was considered with much favor, but there was some doubt in the minds of the Territorial officers regarding their authority to grant the license asked, and the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior was sought. His reply was to the effect that if there was no clear authority under the law for such action, it should not be made, and that if there was not such authority and the Governor considered that such authority should be vested in the Governor, he should so state in his next annual report.

About June 1st, 1901, and a month prior to the receipt of the above reply of the Secretary, another application for a similar license was filed with the Territorial officers asking for the right of taking water from a portion of the same land named in the application of Samuel Parker. The latter application was in the name of John Walter Jones of Honolulu. No further action was had on either application until about July 8, 1901, when a meeting was held at which were present the Acting Governor, the heads of the different government departments, and representatives of the two applicants.

This meeting was called to consider these applications. J. W. Jones presented plans for the proposed ditch, which he claimed were the result of the work of engineers which had been working in the Koolahia mountains for some weeks on this matter.

The representatives of Samuel Parker also presented certain maps and stated that they had surveyed part of the watershed, and were asked to submit their plans and full maps within a month. This letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read and discussed, and further action was delayed. The law was thoroughly discussed for some time following, and it was finally determined that the Territorial officers did not have the requisite authority.

About the middle of August it was determined that a report upon the plans submitted by J. W. Jones (no others having been further presented by any other person) should be made by the government engineer, who, accordingly, was sent to the island of Hawaii for that purpose. His report, after an examination, was that the plans of Jones were practicable, and recommended the issuance of a license, under certain restrictions. Another meeting was then called, at which were present Governor Dole, the heads of government departments, Samuel Parker, Mr. S. M. Ballou, counsel for Mr. Parker, Mr. J. W. Jones, Messrs. H. B. and A. C. Gehr. Before there was any discussion Mr. Ballou announced on behalf of Mr. Parker that there had been a coalition of the interests of Samuel Parker and J. W. Jones, and that Parker desired to withdraw his application for a license in favor of Jones' application, and that Parker would make no further application for this privilege. The Jones application contained stipulations which were considered more favorable to the government.

From this time until about September 15th, there was no more conference regarding the terms of the license, at which all the persons interested were represented and working in harmony. In the end a form of license was drafted, containing a large number of restrictions and agreements to protect the government and other holders of lands, all of which were pronounced acceptable by both the Parker and Jones interests.

At this time certain business interests of the islands requested a delay that they might examine into the matter, to see if they might be affected by the issuance of the license. The question was fully discussed with and by them and in the press, and several further amendments to the license were suggested in the public interest. I refer to the copy of the proposed Koolahia Water License for its terms in particular. These amendments were in turn accepted by the Parker and Jones interests, and, as there appeared to be no sufficient objection to the issuance of the license, it was practically agreed by the government that the license should be granted.

Before this could be done, the Governor received from the Acting Secretary of the Interior a letter denying the authority in the Territory to make such a license, and no further proceedings in this matter were had. Recently this decision has been reversed, and the Secretary of the Interior, upon the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General, assigned to the Department, has held that the Territory has full authority to grant a license of this character.

About October 1, 1901, Samuel Parker re-filed in his own name his application with the government, and offered practically the same terms as were proposed for the joint Parker-Jones license.

Subsequently Mr. Parker and his associates, who, as I am informed, do not include J. W. Jones and his associates, formed the Hawaii Ditch Co., Ltd., and at the instance of this company certain bills were introduced in Congress, asking for a right of way over the same lands included in the license discussed at Honolulu.

The House bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories, and the Senate bill to the Committee on Public Lands. The latter bill, as I am informed, is still pending before that committee.

These bills asked for a grant in perpetuity, without compensation or restrictions of any character, and in addition the right of eminent domain over private lands. The House bill was subsequently amended, and passed by the House, and is now before the Senate.

REV. HENRY BOND RESTARICK BISHOP-ELECT OF HONOLULU

THE following correspondence, which somewhat delayed in transmission, contains enough that it is now of interest to the Hawaiian people.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

CINCINNATI, April 11.—At the session of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, held in this city April 10 and 11, in the parish house of Christ Church, East Fourth street, three missionary bishops were elected and three bishops for the National Episcopal church of Mexico.

The three missionary bishops were for Salina, Kas.; Porto Rico and Honolulu. The Honolulu bishopric was by far the most important place to fill on account of the friction which for some years have obtained among the Episcopalians of that country. Bishop Potter of New York, who was sent to Hawaii for the express purpose of investigating the cause of the trouble and suggesting a remedy, was one of the principal figures at the session just closed.

In regard to the Hawaiian matter, he said to your correspondent: "I believe the bishop-elect for Honolulu is particularly well fitted for his mission of conciliating the two sides of the Episcopal church of that country. The cause of trouble over there is well known. The former Anglican bishop, Right Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., who was in office since 1872, was not fortunate in securing harmony among the members of the church. Before the annexation of Hawaii the anti-American feeling among the Anglicans was perhaps very pronounced and intense, but since the annexation this hardly enters into the situation. In fact, I do not think this phase had much to do with the trouble from the beginning. Bishop Willis, it appears, experienced no difficulty with

with the agreement that this church in the future do not concern itself with other bishops without the consent of the American house of bishops. Bishop Bishop, chairman of the house, was determined to put himself in communication with all the bishops of the church, in order to obtain the required constitutional majority. There are eighty-two bishops constituting the house, whereas at the Cincinnati session only fifty bishops were present. It is believed that the application of the Mexican church will be honored with this majority. The proposition was all the more favorably received, however, because at the last general convention in San Francisco a report from the Mexican church gave promise of organic harmony with the forms of worship of the Episcopal church. This action of the bishops means the establishment of a National Mexican Episcopal church, independent in its jurisdiction, but still under the tutelage and patronage of the Episcopal church of the United States.

The Mexican bishops elected are the following: Rev. Henry Forrester, who has been superintending the Episcopal work in Mexico for the past ten years, and who translated the entire ritual and book of common prayer into the Spanish language; Rev. Jose Antonio Carrion and Rev. Fausto Orihuela. All these are engaged in work in and about the City of Mexico. The first bishop of Mexico was Bishop Riley. Charges of a serious character were made against him some ten or twelve years ago and he resigned his office. There are at present some thirty-five Episcopal congregations in Mexico, with some twenty native clergymen, and the prospects of future growth are very bright.

Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, bishop-elect of Honolulu, is a native of England. He is a graduate of Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.; was ordained a deacon in 1881 and a priest in 1882 by Bishop Perry, of Iowa. Since 1882 he has been rector of St. Paul's church, San Diego, Cal. From 1880-82 he was curator of Trinity church, Muscatine, Ia. He was a delegate to the general convention in 1895 and is the author of several books, among these being "Lay Readers, Their History, Organization and Work," "The Laws of God," "Addresses on the Seven Last Words." He was examining chaplain of California from 1891-95.

J. A. HOMAN.
MR. RESTARICK INTERVIEWED.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 25.—The Rev. Henry B. Restarick, rector of St. Paul's parish, and archdeacon of San Diego county, has practically decided to accept the election as bishop of Honolulu, although he has not yet formally done so. As yet, of course, there has been no talk of the date of consecration, though the rector would not be averse to having that date coincide with the date on which Trinity Sunday fell in June, 1882, for it was on that day, in Davenport, Ia., that he was ordained priest.

Mr. Restarick was notified by Senator Bard some time ago that he was to be appointed on the commission in the matter of the Warner's Ranch Indians, who must soon move to some other location, and for whom the government must soon find a place. It is the expectation that the commission will report on the condition of the Mission Indians generally throughout Southern California. Mr. Restarick is an authority on Indian affairs in this country, where there are nearly 3000 wards of the Government, and he considers himself bound in honor and duty to act on this commission before he leaves. It is hoped, however, that this will cause but little delay and it is thought that the appointments would have been made and the work commenced ere this had it not been for the untimely death of Senator Bard's brother, who was buried at Ventura last Thursday. Senator Bard has had charge of most of the arrangements and his being called from Washington just at this time has seemingly stopped work on behalf of the Indians.

The news of Mr. Restarick's election was received in San Diego with grati-



the American side of the church. As he resigned his office, the way was clear for the election of an American bishop. The selection of Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, of San Diego, Cal., for the place is an exceedingly fortunate one. He is an Englishman by birth and, if there are any prejudices, ought to make him all the more acceptable and agreeable to the American side. But he has personal qualifications. I understand, which eminently fit him for the place. He is a thorough American, too, in taste and progress—a man of conservative and yet progressive ideas. I believe under his administration the Episcopal church of Hawaii will not only be restored to perfect peace and harmony, but that it will be on the road to much prosperity. At present it is a weak church, but it can be made strong."

Right Rev. J. H. Johnson, D. D., bishop of Los Angeles, Cal., under whom the bishop-elect of Honolulu has been carrying on his work for many years, gives Rev. Mr. Restarick the highest recommendation. Among other things he said to your correspondent: "A better choice for this difficult position could not have been made. Mr. Restarick has built up one of the finest congregations in the United States at San Diego, where he has had charge of the same congregation for twenty years. The congregation is cosmopolitan in character and the pastor has shown his faculty of being able to cement together the different kinds of people and make them work together. He is thoroughly acquainted in the modern ways of church work and uses them successfully. And a point in his favor is that he is familiar with the ways and peculiarities of Western people. He is thoroughly conservative and yet progressive in his ideas. I believe he will succeed in uniting the sides of the Episcopal church in Honolulu into perfect harmony and making it a strong church."

The other missionary bishops elected were Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and a son of the late bishop of Kansas, to be bishop of Salina, Kas.; Rev. James Hearty Van Buren, at present in charge of the Episcopal church's work in Porto Rico, to be bishop of Porto Rico.

The application of the Mexican church for three bishops was considered and granted by a majority vote,

tion that he had been honored by the church, but with profound regret at the thought of his leaving. His parishioners were grief-stricken at the thought of his leaving the parish of which he has been the rector for almost twenty years, and the people of the city generally have thought of the prospect of his going as a sort of public loss. Mr. Restarick has been so intimately associated with the growth of the city and is so well known to nearly everyone in the county that the people feel in his going a personal loss. His position in this community has been one almost unique in its nature. All people have known to whom they could go for sympathy and advice, and regardless of belief or lack of belief, they have all known him as a friend.

Rev. Mr. Restarick has seen the growth of the church in San Diego from twenty communicants to its present number of over 150. He has been honored in the church by election to four conventions, twice for the diocese of California and twice from the Los Angeles diocese. He has been an examining chaplain of both dioceses and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Los Angeles since its organization. He was dean of Southern California under the old diocese and is now archdeacon of San Diego county. He came to St. Paul's parish in July, 1882, on the first train that brought passengers here, and three days later he preached his first sermon on the 19th of July, 1882. He was married during the time of his ordination in June, 1882, and his arrival here in the following month. He has children.

When seen this afternoon at the rectory of St. Paul's church and asked as to his future policy should he accept the bishopric of Honolulu, he said: "I accept and my election is confirmed by the diocese, and if I go as bishop to Honolulu, my policy will be to work with all my power for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the Hawaiian Islands, and I have confidence that the clergy and laity there will labor with me for the same end."

When asked about the troubles in the church in the islands, Mr. Restarick said: "The troubles do not concern me. Bishop Nichols is a wise man and he has, I should judge from the report in the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, done much to remove the differences. If I go, I shall go hopefully and cheerfully. I have many friends and old parishioners in the islands. It is very hard to break the sacred ties here, cemented as they are by the affection of years, but the call of the church has come in such a way that I believe it is my duty to obey."

Mr. Restarick has not yet seen his bishop since his return from Cincinnati, and will give his decision after an interview with him. Mr. Restarick has been informed by letters that his election by the house of bishops was practically unanimous and on the first ballot.

W. T. BLAKE.

SUGAR

The following letters have been received from Williams, Dimond & Company by their local correspondents. The first one, giving the Sonoma's report, contains the very latest dispatches from New York, showing again an advance in the sugar rates. The longer message is by the Doric:

Sugar—We confirm the contents of our last reports of even date per Doric.

Sugar telegram from New York dated May 1st, 1902, just received reads:

"Spot sales today: 2100 tons. Cuba Centrifugals 96 degrees test at 3 1/2c; Granulated unchanged; Beets unchanged."

The above consequently establishes basis for 96 degrees Centrifugals in New York on this date, 3.50c, San Francisco, 3.125c.

We last addressed you 22nd ult., per China, by circular.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th still being in force.

Basis—April 23rd to 25th, no sales; 29, spot sale 1000 tons at 3 1/2c, established same date cost and freight sale 2600 tons at 3 1/4c; 30, "to arrive" sale, 800 tons at 3 1/4c, establishing basis for 96 degree Centrifugals in New York on that date, 3.475c; San Francisco, 3.0625c.

New York Refined—Quotation of 4.60c equivalent to 4.50c net cash, established April 14, continued in force until April 28, on which date a reduction of five points occurred, establishing the price now prevailing, viz., 4.55c, equivalent to 4.45c net cash.

London Beets—April 23, 6s; 24, 6s 11 1/2d; 25 and 26, 6s 1 1/2d; 28 and 29, 6s 2 1/2d; 30, 6s 3d.

London Cable—April 26 quote Java No. 15 D. S., 7s 9d; Fair Refining, 6s 9d, against 11s 6d and 10s 9d respectively, corresponding period last year. May Beets, 6s 1 1/2d, against 9s 3 1/2d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—According to latest mail reports from New York under date of the 26 ult., the raw sugar market is steady and firm, and an advance in the near future seems probable. European Beets, after the low figure established 24th ult., have improved materially. A better feeling appears to prevail, both in New York and abroad; nevertheless, Mr. Licht's latest estimates to the effect that including the sowings in Russia, the total reduction in Beet sowings throughout Europe is not over 6 per cent has produced disappointment. Refined has been in light demand, and the reduction announced 25th ult. was brought about, doubtless, in order to induce more liberal purchases.

Legislation—The Chinese exclusion bill was signed 29th ult. by the President, and we refer you to copies of the San Francisco Chronicle under date of the 29th ult., and of the Call, under date of the 30th ult., outlining the full text of the new law. No time limit is incorporated therein, but the provisions of the bill are extended indefinitely.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED
AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Joseph Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around, but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned. Why not use this liniment and get well? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii."



If you are young, you naturally appear so. If you are old, why appear so? Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling out of the hair, and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

There's a pleasure in offering to you such a preparation; while you will certainly feel a sense of security in using something that others have used for half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful Presents

AND USEFUL

1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,
55-57 King Street, Honolulu.

The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles, Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid.

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders for first-class buildings. Merchant's Gothic Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application.

MECHANICAL & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill passed by the House, continues in the Senate at the hands of the Committee on Cuban Affairs. The outcome is awaited with interest.

Cuba—Stocks there, estimated 22nd ult., are 407,000 tons. Mr. Guma has reduced his crop estimate to 750,000 tons.

A new 16-inch gun is to be tried which is expected to throw a shell 21 miles.

A DAY OF JUDGMENT

Robinson Sends Two Men to Prison.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Yesterday was judgment day in Circuit Court, and two prisoners were sentenced by Judge Robinson. Ortiz, a Porto Rican, convicted of larceny in the second degree, was given one year's imprisonment, the limit, while Malialai, an aged Hawaiian, was sent up for six months on a charge of criminal assault.

JURORS EXCUSED.

Upon the opening of court yesterday morning Judge Robinson excused two jurors for the term, they having presented good and sufficient reasons. C. S. Holloway stated that one of his partners was on the Coast and the other about to go to Maui, which would leave no one in the office but the stenographer, a recent acquisition. The excuse was accepted as sufficient.

A. S. Prescott stated that the new manager for May & Co., who had been expected on the Sonoma, failed to make connections, and his services consequently could not be dispensed with at this time. He also was excused.

A BAD PORTO RICAN.

If what some of the acquaintances of Ortiz say is true, the Porto Rican sentenced by Judge Robinson yesterday morning for one year will do very well in prison. When sentence was pronounced the court stated that the fact of the crime being committed at night made it more serious, and the prisoner would be punished accordingly. Ortiz, through the interpreter, stated that his character had always been good and if the court would write to the Governor of San Juan, Porto Rico he would receive a certificate to that effect. If this was not true the prisoner said he was willing to serve ten years in prison instead of one. Judge Robinson remarked that he had fulfilled his duty, and further proceedings must come from the executive. After the sentence one of the countrymen bore a bad character in Porto Rico and was known as a vagabond. At one time the Spanish authorities had offered a reward of 1000 pesetas for his capture, dead or alive.

MAIALAI FINALLY CONVICTED.

Charles Maialai, who was twice acquitted on similar charges at the last term of court, was finally convicted by a jury yesterday afternoon, and a sentence of six months in prison was immediately imposed by Judge Robinson. The defendant is an aged Hawaiian, charged with criminally assaulting a native girl of about 12 years of age. On two other charges at the March term of court he was acquitted.

The question of competency of a witness was again raised in this case, but the court, differing from Judge Gear in this respect, held that belief in God, even though the witness did not know who God is, was no bar to taking her testimony. The witness in question was a native girl 12 years of age who said she knew there was a God, and that if she didn't tell the truth she would be punished, but she didn't know who God was. Judge Robinson held that the girl knew enough about the nature of an oath to make her testimony competent.

The trial of the case occupied the entire day. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, defendant moved for a directed verdict of acquittal, which the court denied. No evidence was offered by the defendant, and after argument the case was submitted to the jury. In half an hour a verdict of guilty was returned and Maialai asked that sentence be passed immediately. He stated that he was innocent of the crime charged, and that there was a plot to send him to prison. The prisoner is 79 years of age, and this fact was taken into consideration by the court in imposing a sentence of but six months.

The following jury heard the case: William H. Thornton, C. K. Quinn, L. D. Timmons, J. W. Akana, James Blacknell, H. J. Mossman, A. D. Larnach, Joseph Richards, F. J. Church, H. G. Wooten, Charles Dicherson, F. P. McIntyre.

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

Judge Humphreys yesterday approved the master's accounts in the matter of the estate of James Robinson, disallowing the investment in McBryde bonds. He promised to file a written decision later. The master, Henry Smith, was allowed a fee of \$100.

The will of the late E. C. Macfarlane was admitted to probate yesterday, and Henry R. Fred W. and George W. Macfarlane and Florence Hallinger Macfarlane were appointed executors without bond, as was provided by the will.

A discontinuance was filed yesterday in the divorce libel of Thomas Smith vs. Margaret Smith.

J. M. Dowsett filed his annual account yesterday as executor of the will of H. M. Stillman, showing collections of \$3,306.60, and expenditures amounting to \$2,999.35.

An answer has been filed in the case of J. C. Axtell vs. H. E. Hendrick, suit for \$10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Defendant admits that he did charge plaintiff with having converted the sum of \$600 to his own use, but alleges that such action was taken upon the advice of E. P. Dole, Attorney General, after he had been acquainted with the facts.

The hearing of the matter of the first accounts of J. F. Kaehu, as guardian of Lui Naohuelua, was continued by Judge Gear until the title to certain property can be cleared up by suit.

Chang Kim has been appointed administrator of the estate of Akoi in place of C. Lal Young.

Application has been made for the

COMMERCIAL

IF THE TONE of the stock market may be taken as an indicator of the general feeling of the capitalists of the city, there is coming fast the condition longed for by investors and men interested in sugar shares. This is the shaking out of all the weaklings in the market, so that stocks are held in strong hands and there will be made no false quotations, based on necessity for realization rather than on values. This has shown true in at least two stocks, according to the best information. For instance there is no Ewa to be had today unless one wishes to pay \$24, which has been the rate for the past two or three weeks. There is a constant demand for the stock, growing stronger perhaps, but the sellers are few and there seems to be little chance that any great amount of Ewa will come out very soon.

The other stock is Waiialua, which, though the last sale was at \$40, a small one, and only making the quotation from the chance for some one to round out a holding, has practically advanced from \$33.50 to the present bid of \$45 without a sale. The stock is wanted but those who have it do not want money so badly that they will put out their holdings at a less price than \$45. The stock offered at the latter figure is not pressed but the sellers are making a fair margin and will let go at the price. These instances are regarded by some students of the market as showing that the prospects are good for the immediate future and they confidently express the belief that within the coming six months there will be a readjustment of business on a scale which will mean not the old times but new ones of solid business stability.

The feature of the week has been the sale of a large block of Rapid Transit stock, which changed hands at par. This stock was the holding of Alexander Young, and was sold by him, not through any distrust in the investment, but because of the difference with some of his associates as to methods of procedure. The block consists of 350 shares, and the buyers are insiders. The deal was made up to take the stock, when it was known that Mr. Young would dispose of his holdings, though he would not peddle his stock or dispose of it at less than par. This marks another change in the market, for there is now no stock of the R. T. & L. Company at less than 100 cents on the dollar. The knowledge that there are funds at hand for the carrying on of the extensions which are contemplated by the corporation, the putting of it upon a solid financial basis, all have had their effect and with the increase of the stock and the bonded indebtedness the immediate result is thought to be the arrival of the company upon a dividend-paying basis, and the stock feels the appreciation immediately.

The sales of the week are not prolific of great changes and are notable for the fact that the stocks traded in are at the same figures as have prevailed. The sales are the following: Ewa, 70 shares at \$24; O. R. & L. Co., 31 shares at \$40; Oahu, 27 shares at \$30; Oahu, 100 shares at \$12; Kihel, 15 shares at \$10.50; Kahuku, 100 shares at \$24; Hawaiian Sugar Company, 10 shares at \$25. These indicate that the market is stationary and that there is little doing in any way, the sellings being reported as of realizations rather than the parting with stocks, where the price is extended to represent ultimate values.

REAL ESTATE.

There has been during the week past a resumption of inquiry for small houses and cottages. This means a return of the confidence of the small investor. There is, however, a very short supply of small houses, and as a result there seems to be a chance that there will be more than usually happens, a demand for accessible lots. The holders of tracts within easy reach of the business center report that they are showing lots to prospective purchasers and there are many sales on the tapis.

Surveys are being made by the Union Land Company preliminary to the contracting for the filling in of the lands which have been taken over by the company from W. C. Achi. The fact is that the 290 lots which comprise the unsold portion of the tract, bordering on King street and the Sheridan road, will be used in the neighborhood of 125,000 cubic feet of filling to place them to grade and make them as desirable as the surrounding property. There is some talk of the continuation of the filling once it is begun so as to remove from the district bounded by King street, the Ala Moana and the Sheridan road, any possibility of a swamp, and the consequent reduction of the mosquito nuisance will be more than commensurate with the improvement. This, if carried through, will redeem the entire Kewalo district from the rice fields and taro patches.

Downtown real estate is as it has been for months, at a standstill. There is no chance that there will be any immediate changes as the buildings now under construction are considered ample to take care of the business of the center of the city for the present and several prospective builders are of the opinion that they will await the future. The only new building in immediate prospect is that for the Kapiolani Estate, which will be only of two stories and will be so shaped as to make an ornament for the corner of Alakea and King streets. The Young building is in the interior fitting stage, and the other downtown buildings are progressing as best they may, the Lewers & Cooke building being up to the first story.

Articles of incorporation of the McCully Land Co. Ltd. were filed yesterday afternoon. The object of the organization is the purchase of the McCully tract on King street near the Waikiki turn, and the capital stock is given as \$50,000, divided into 1000 shares and of which 630 have been taken. The incorporators ask the privilege of a subsequent extension of capital to \$200,000.

The officers of the company are E. O. White, president; Frank Hustace, vice president; W. J. Forbes, treasurer; W. W. Harris, secretary, and Clarence H. Cooke, auditor. These, with the exception of C. H. Cooke, and the addition of C. H. Gilman, constitute the board of directors.

According to the application shares in the company are held by E. O. White, C. J. Hutchins, W. J. Forbes, C. H. Gilman, Frank Hustace, C. M. Cooke Ltd., Mrs. McCully Higgins, A. N. Campbell, Henry Waterhouse & Co., G. N. Wilcox, S. Wilcox, B. Dillingham, W. W. Harris, F. A. Schaefer, P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton and James McKee.

appointment of P. D. Kellett, Jr., as administrator of the estate of George S. Houghtalling.

Fritz Meyer, the grandfather, has asked to be appointed guardian of Marie, Isabella, Frank and Charles Doelling, minors. He represents that the mother is dead and the father has left the country.

Josephine da Costa has been appointed guardian of Rosa da Costa and Joan da Costa.

A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of Na Lee vs. Manuel Correla.

COURT NOTES.

United States Attorney Breckons submitted the brief upon the motion for a new trial in the Honolulu Plantation Co. case to Judge Estee yesterday.

The argument was prepared by Assistant United States Attorney Dunne, who has been the principal in all the Pearl Harbor cases so far. The defendant has five days from yesterday in which to file a reply brief. It is hardly to be expected that the court will grant a new trial, and the United States Attorney has received instructions to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in case the motion is denied.

The higher court can do no more than order a new trial, though the question of trial by jury may then be raised. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the Pearl Harbor suits, this question was raised by the respondents, the United States contending that the court had the power itself to fix the amount of damages. In the Bishop estate matter Judge Estee allowed a jury trial, but distinctly stated that such ruling could not be taken as a precedent in the remaining cases. It might now be possible if an appeal is carried to the higher court that a trial without jury be ordered.

Mr. Dunne, in his argument for a new trial, relies principally upon the alleged excessiveness of the award by the second jury of \$94,000 for the leasehold and of \$8523 for the improvements on the Honolulu plantation. He says: "There is no evidence anywhere in this record fixing the value of the leasehold at \$94,000 or the improvements at \$8523."

"Neither of these findings is responsive either to the theory or the evidence of either side."

"The theory of the Government was that, by reason of its character and situation, the land was of small value. In support of this theory the Government offered consistent evidence: 'Archer, \$25 per acre, or \$14,260; L.

The new navy yard at Bremerton, on Puget Sound, is listed for an appropriation of \$750,000.

HEALANI MATTERS

Why There Will Be No Open House.

A very well attended meeting of the Healanian Yacht and Boat Club took place on Wednesday evening last at the club house, and never before in the history of the club has there been such unanimity of opinion. One of the principal objects of discussion was the charge for lockers, which was inaugurated recently by the board of directors, and concerning which there had been unfavorable criticism by some of the members who did not understand the reason therefor.

President Wall explained that the revenues of the club had never been quite equal to the expenses; that the deficit had each year been met by popular subscription, which subscription was always advanced by the faithful few, the club at large taking no part in it. The charge was 50 cents per locker, or 25 cents per member, where two occupied one locker, and it was felt that this additional revenue derived from locker rentals would fully meet the deficit. When the matter was brought to an issue the club unanimously voted to support the directors in their action.

One matter that brought forth considerable discussion was the proposition to have admission to the Healanian club house on Regatta Day in September a purely invitational affair, many arguments pro and con being offered. Those who felt that Honolulu had completely outgrown a public open house, finally carried the day without a dissenting voice, their line of argument being as follows:

Each year the club has received the sum of \$100 for entertainment purposes from the Rowing Association, while from \$350 to \$400 had been expended, meaning a net loss to the club of \$250 to \$300. Last autumn the crowd was so dense that a large number of actual club members and their families and friends were forced to seek vantage points on the wharves, or to go home, simply because they could not find standing room in their own club, and in consequence a number of the older members, who only obtain benefit from their membership on race days, threatened to hand in their resignation. The final conclusion was as follows:

That a committee of three be appointed by the board of directors, said committee to issue cards of invitation to the members for distribution among their friends. Each member of the club simply furnishes this committee with a list of those for whom they wish cards, no limit being placed upon the number that each individual may ask. In other words each Healanian may ask as many friends as he may wish, while no one will be admitted who has not one of these cards of invitation. In case the Myrtles adopt the same ruling, as they unquestionably will, in self defense, if for no other reason, the wearers of the Blue will propose to them that the cards of the two clubs will act as an open sesame at either club house.

President Wall, Captain Church, ex-Captain Atkinson and a number of others spoke on rowing, the excellent prospects of the club for the year, and the lack of interest on the part of the seamen and the club at large, due to a cock-sure feeling, that would lose the championship unless soon overcome.

The new shell and oars ordered from England will reach Honolulu on the 17th or 18th of June, in ample time for the crew to become accustomed to it prior to the races of July 4th. A committee of three, with Allan Dunn as chairman, will be appointed to work up some sort of an entertainment to raise the balance of \$350 still due on the shell. When this arrives the club will be, for the first time in its history, very well equipped as far as four-oared racing boats are concerned, having three Australian lapstreaks and three cedar shells.

Beginning with Monday, May 12th, the crews will practice nightly on the harbor, indulging in short runs after rowing, in order to help their leg muscles and wind. Captain Church is ably assisted in the coaching by Jack Atkinson and Carl Rhodes, while F. W. Klebahn, the crack German oarsman, has promised to come out shortly and take active charge of the senior crews. It looks on paper as if with the men, the boats, and the coaching force that the Healanian Club have at their command, they ought to have a two-to-one chance in both races on the Fourth, but it is evident to any old oarsman, who saw the men row last year, that they have fallen off terribly in their form, are listless in their rowing, and badly need a general shaking up. Unless a decided improvement in attendance and spirit takes place very shortly, their opponents will have a long lead in the race.

MAJOR WOOD TO LEAVE HAWAII

Major Wood, of the Salvation Army, sprang a surprise on the members during their meeting last night when he announced that orders had been received from the headquarters for Mrs. Wood and himself to leave the Islands in the near future and proceed to the Coast, where they will fill the positions of provincial secretaries for junior work. The Major explained that Mrs. Wood's poor health was partly the reason for their departure; at the same time the Major has been in charge of the work in the Hawaiian Islands longer than any previous commanding officer, so that a change would have naturally taken place soon.

The new provisional officer will be Major Harris, who is not a stranger to the Islands, having accompanied Colonel French in his tour here last fall. Major Wood will make a short farewell visit to Hawaii and Maui within the next month, and expects to get away for the Coast on the Sonoma on June 1st. The Major, who has been very prominent in religious circles since his arrival here over two years ago, will be greatly missed, and leaves many friends behind him. He has been active in Y. M. C. A. work, Ministerial Union meetings, and a firm supporter of the Anti-Saloon League and other temperance organizations.

The new navy yard at Bremerton, on Puget Sound, is listed for an appropriation of \$750,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PROMOTIONS

The following promotions have been announced in the Hawaiian National Guard:

Co. G, with rank from May 8th—Private A. M. Kakinio to be sergeant, Private M. Kuali to be corporal, Private M. Lele to be corporal, Private D. Keoloka to be corporal.

Co. F, with rank from May 8th—Private J. J. Donnelly to be corporal, Private A. M. Walcott to be corporal, Private V. Fitzsimmons to be corporal.

Co. E, with rank from May 8th—Private A. L. Kanooa to be corporal, Private K. Wahes to be corporal, Private B. Opunui to be corporal, Rank from May 8th—Private K. Wahes to be corporal, Private M. P. K. Hipa to be corporal, Private D. Kamaihalulu to be corporal.

Co. B, rank from May 8th—Corporal F. W. Wood to be sergeant.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

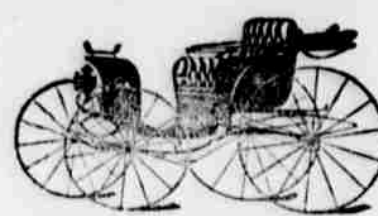
MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LESSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR PRICES

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The World Doth Move; So Do We.

True, we were fired from the corner to which we are now moving, but we have got back into favor and will soon occupy our handsome new building. New stock? Well, everybody well knows our former stock was pretty well disposed of. Everything entirely new, larger, better and greater variety of goods than ever before. Watch us build our displays in interior and in the windows and come and see us as soon as we open.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	MAY 15	PERU	MAY 15
NIPPON MARU	MAY 16	COPTIC	MAY 16
PERU	MAY 24	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
COPTIC	JUNE 3	PEKING	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GAELEIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 12
GAELEIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
NIPPON MARU	JULY 21	PERU	JULY 16
COPTIC	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	JULY 26
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 1
		GAELEIC	AUG. 12
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20

For general information apply to P. M. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 4.

Steamer, Waiakoa, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Saturday, May 5.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Sunday, May 6.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Monday, May 7.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Tuesday, May 8.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Wednesday, May 9.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Thursday, May 10.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Friday, May 11.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Saturday, May 12.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Sunday, May 13.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Monday, May 14.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Tuesday, May 15.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Wednesday, May 16.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Thursday, May 17.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Friday, May 18.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Saturday, May 19.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

Sunday, May 20.

Steamer, Kilauea, from Honolulu, at 10:30 a. m., with 2000 bags of sugar.
 Am. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.
 S. S. Co. ship, Hilo, from Honolulu, at 11:30 a. m., with 1000 bags of sugar.

PRIDE OF REGIMENT

"F" Company Wins the Silver Cup.

Captain Samuel Johnson and

"F" Company of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, were the winners in the competitive drill held on Saturday afternoon on Capitol square, and for the second time carried off the prize silver cup.

The company rolled up the surprisingly high percentage of 95, with the Hawaiian company under Captain Nahara-Hipa a close second with 95 per cent. Three regular army officers were the judges, and were critical with every maneuver executed, yet all confessed at the conclusion of the drill that "F" company's showing was almost perfect.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Capitol square was bordered by a dense mass of humanity, a cordon of police keeping it clear from the Ewa end of the square and the Ewa side of the square and Richards street. The grand stand at the latter end of the square, which was profusely decorated with flags, was occupied by Acting Governor Cooper, surrounded by his military staff, officers of the army and navy, officials of the Federal and Territorial governments, representatives of foreign countries, and a large number of ladies.

In the front row were Governor and Mrs. Cooper, Admiral Merry, U. S. N., Hon. John Barrett, Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition, Captain Rodman, U. S. N., Captain Williamson, U. S. A., Major Davis, U. S. A., Mrs. Davis, Chief Justice Frear, Justice and Mrs. Galbraith, and Mrs. Robert Wilcox, and near by were Japanese Consul Miki Saito and Mrs. Saito, British Commissioner Hore, Hon. Viazavona, French Consul, Senor Canavaro, Portuguese Consul, Paymaster Hall, U. S. N., Chinese Consul Yang Wei Pin, Spanish Consul Alvarez and Mrs. Alvarez, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

At 1:30 the regiment, headed by the government band, passed in review before Governor Cooper. With the regiment were the field and staff officers and officers of the day, as follows:

Colonel J. W. Jones, Lieut. Col. C. J. McCarthy, Major C. W. Zeigler, Major J. M. Camara, Major C. B. Cooper, surgeon; Captain John Schaefer, adjutant; Captain E. H. Boyd, quartermaster; Captain Thomas E. Wall, ordnance officer; Capt. C. L. Garvin, assistant surgeon; Capt. R. P. Meyers, assistant surgeon; Capt. Marston Campbell, engineering officer; First Lieut. B. H. Wright, battalion adjutant, officer of the day, Major C. W. Zeigler, 1st Regiment, N. G. H., officer of the guard; Capt. A. Thompson, Co. H., 1st Regiment, N. G. H.

The regiment marched off with the band to the Capitol grounds, and awaited there the orders to appear upon the field. The following order of drill was observed:

First—Co. A, Captain Klemme commanding; First Lieutenant, P. A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, E. L. Berard.

Second—Co. F, Captain Samuel Johnson commanding; First Lieutenant, J. W. Short; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Carlyle.

Third—Co. E, Captain L. J. Nahara commanding; First Lieutenant, J. K. Maulon; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Kakalia.

Fourth—Co. G, Captain Gustave Rose commanding; First Lieutenant, S. K. Kamalopili; Second Lieutenant, Daniel Kekaulike.

Fifth—Co. B, Captain W. R. Riley commanding; First Lieutenant, J. R. Gorman; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Moore.

Captain Earle D. A. Pierce, First Lieutenant James F. Robinson and First Lieutenant Harry W. Newton, all of the Artillery Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Camp McKinley, were the judges, and their rulings were satisfactory. At the signal, Captain Klemme's company marched down the square toward the reviewing stand. The men marched well, but in coming to a halt company front before the Governor, the line was crooked. Captain Klemme made the mistake of not dressing the line before commencing the facing, which told against him in the portentous. Again when a street car came upon the parade ground, directly opposing the company front formation, a splendid chance was given to make use of the obstruction maneuver of so many fairs from right to rear. Instead, both the car and company were brought to a halt, and it was some time before another order was given. The result was a loss of points. The men drilled steadily, however, and showed up well.

The pride of the regiment, "F" Company, under Captain Johnson, was next on the field. As the company came toward the grandstand, by column fours, admiration came from all sides. The lines were perfect, the marching quick and active, heads and eyes were held straight to the front, and when the company swung into company front, coming to a halt an instant after, with every rifle butt striking the ground simultaneously, the crowd burst into hearty applause. It was apparent from the first order given that the company was in splendid condition. There was no faltering, no blunders, and every command was interpreted aright. The oblique movements were splendidly executed, and the judges looked in vain for a distorted line. Captain Johnson's company knows the secret of the oblique, the interlocking step, without which it falls of its purpose. When the company broke into platoon formation and the two commands came to a halt, and as the rifles came to the ground with a simultaneous flourish, there was a roar of applause. A beautiful movement was that when the company front being broken into fours at a company turn, each set came into line one after another. The skirmish drill was a fine sight. The manual of arms was given with a snap.

Captain Nahara-Hipa and E Company followed. This command was the pride of the natives, and before the end of the drilling it was also the pride of all. The men drilled like veterans and exhibited a splendid knowledge of the maneuvers. Their movements, while not so quick and active as those of "F" Company, were well executed. "G" Company, under Captain Rose, did some fine work, and was often heartily applauded for a particularly good piece of maneuvering. Captain Riley and E Company made a fine showing throughout.

ISLAND SPORTS

WAILUKU, May 15.—Last Saturday afternoon, despite fairly weather, the first practice game between Hilo and Wailuku took place on the Kapulu grounds.

The game was a spirited one, and was fairly contested, as may be judged from the score of 2 goals to 3, in favor of Wailuku.

The players were as follows: Wailuku—P. F. Baldwin, captain; L. H. Crook, W. H. Cornwell Jr., and J. Thompson. Makawao—L. von Tempel, captain; S. E. Kalamia, H. A. Baldwin and George Wilbur.

D. C. Lindsay acted as umpire. This afternoon another inter-district practice contest will take place at Pala. P. F. Baldwin, W. H. Cornwell Jr., Geo. Cummings, and J. Thompson of Wailuku will play against the following Makawao team: L. von Tempel, S. E. Kalamia, George Wilbur, and either H. A. Baldwin or D. C. Lindsay. The game will take place at Pala, owing to the fact that the grading of the Kapulu grounds is not yet completed.

The level of the whole field is being raised about six inches, the soil being brought from Spreckelsville. It is the intention of the two clubs to play a series of practice games at Pala and Kapulu alternately.

Following is the standing of the teams in the baseball and basket-ball leagues:

Baseball—	W.	L.	Runs	for agst. pct.
Honolulu	2	0	36	100
Maile Hinas	2	0	12	100
Artillery	0	2	6	33
Kamehameha	0	1	1	2
Punahou	0	1	2	13
Custom House	0	0	0	0

Basket-ball—	W.	L.	Goals	for agst. pct.
Spartans	3	0	80	100
Diamonds Hds.	2	0	56	100
Aloha	2	2	38	50
Five O'clocks	1	2	38	33
Blue Streaks	1	2	44	33
Intermediates	0	3	31	0

None of the teams scheduled to pull in the tug-of-war put in an appearance on Saturday night, and the audience who were admitted free, were treated to a series of pulls by amateurs. Among those who held onto the rope were Manager Crook, Prince, Cupid, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Customs Inspector Gay, Auctioneer's Clerk Schermerhorn, Judge Mahaulu, Baseball Umpire Morris Keohakale, Secretary Crane, Captain Flint and Patricia Gleason.

Next Saturday evening the Public Works and Pacific Hardware Company's teams will tug for the Hawaiian championship and \$20.

The Athletic sports at Kapulu Park on Saturday between the High School and Kaunahua School were won by the former by the score of 33 to 37.

The events and winners were as follows: One hundred yards, J. Lucas (H. S.); eight hundred and eighty yards, Ah You (K. S.); two hundred and twenty yards, J. Lucas (H. S.); 400 yards, Harris (K. S.); potato race, Robinson (K. S.); 1 mile relay, Vitaro, J. Lucas, Ting Kwal and Harvey Chon (H. S.); high jump, En Set (H. S.); broad jump, En Set (H. S.); shot put, Aki (H. S.); pole vault, En Set (H. S.).

Cattlemen and sheepmen are quarreling in Oregon over grazing land.

It was 5:50 when the competition came to an end, and the Artillery officers at once announced their findings, as follows:

First Prize—Company F, 98 per cent.; Captain Samuel Johnson.

Second Prize—Company E, 95 per cent.; Captain Nahara-Hipa.

Third Prize—Company G, 93 per cent.; Captain Gustave Rose.

Company B, 90 per cent.; Captain W. R. Riley.

Company A, 75 per cent.; Captain Klemme.

A moment later Captain Johnson was mounted on the shoulders of members of his company and carried in triumph to headquarters. Captain Pierce, who made the announcement for the judges, said it gave him pleasure to announce that the Hawaiian company, under Captain Hipa, had been awarded second prize.

The guests in the grandstand were as follows:

Whitney & Marsh

LIMITED.

1048 Fort Street.

Wool Dress Goods, Washable Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Trimmings, Linings, Laces and Embroideries.
 Flannels, Housekeeping Linens, Art Draperies, Blankets, Comforters, Ready Made Sheets and Pillow Cases, Domestic Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Novelties and Novelties.

MAIL ORDERS

Promptly Filled at W. & M.

Popular Prices.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1800.

Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiakoa Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, Ltd.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

The committee is hard at work to secure those concessions from the transportation and entertainment companies which will have the effect of insuring the success of the double event.

One of the steamship companies is said to have offered the committee a guarantee of a reduction on round-trip rates of 20 per cent. The other will make the cut in prices for the excursion to this city 30 per cent. Both these figures are subject to review, and there may be still further reductions when there have been secured such attractions as will draw a vast crowd and give them every reason to want to come again. Until there is something more definite the shipping people say that they cannot agree to make a heavy cut in the rates for the round trip.

The committee is not ready to abandon hope that the steamer folk will be as liberal here as are the transportation companies in the states upon similar occasions, and make the cost of the visit to the city during fair week one fare for the round trip. This they think would insure a great crowd and would further make the success of the fair an assured thing. In addition to the people of the shipping trade the committee is endeavoring to secure concessions from the hotels which will attract many visitors.

The attractions are being made ready every day, in prospect. The Jockey Club officials are certain that they can have a race meet at Kapulu Park which will be not second to that of June 11th. They say there will be plenty of time to draw back the horses from Hilo and get them to going well after their sea trip. There would be no difficulty in having a return match between the victors of the Fourth of July boat races, and the ball and other games would offer entertainment to all others to whom these sports do not appeal.

There will be called a meeting of the Merchants' Association to pass upon the plans as soon as the transportation companies say their last word and the decision will be made as to the holding of the fair.

To Extend Fort Street.

Fort street may shortly be extended from School street to Kuakini street, Superintendent Boyd, of the Public Works Department having come to an understanding with nearly all the property owners in the section. There are one or two more pieces to be arranged for, and then the department can go ahead with the extension. The street will be somewhat wider than the present upper Fort street and will open up a large amount of property.

Religious Freedom in Germany.

BERLIN, May 15.—The Reichstag today passed the third reading of the paragraph in the bill giving freedom of religious belief, association and public and private worship throughout the Empire limited only to the proviso that this freedom shall not be used to the prejudice of civil or national duties.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

THE FIRST

American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

AGENTS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Eczema.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.